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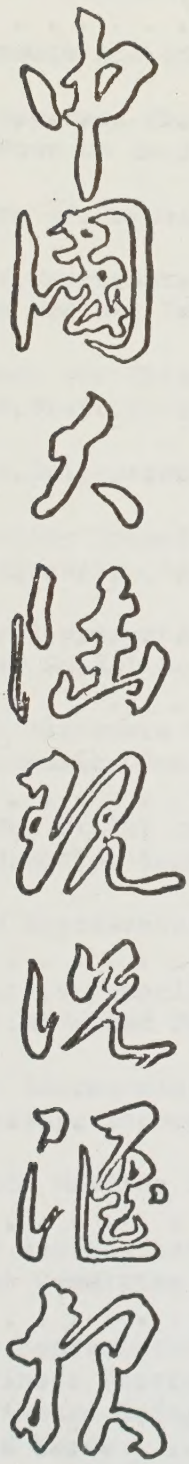

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Statements by PRC Delegations and Representatives to the United Nations

April - August, 1972

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Chinese Representative to UN Decolonization Committee Meeting Strongly Denounces Portuguese Colonial Authorities' Crimes, Supports African People's Just Struggle

(NCNA-English Conakry, Apr. 13, 1972)

chang yung-kuan, chinese representative to the meeting of the u.n. special committee on decolonization, strongly denounced on april 11 the portuguese colonial authorites for their criminal colonial rule over the african people, warmly praised the great victories won by the african countries and people in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, for safeguarding state sovereignty and independence and for national liberation, and reaffirmed the resolute support of the chinese government and people to the just struggle of the african people.

he was delivering a speech, at the committee meeting, on the independence struggle of the people in the portuguese colonies.

in his speech, the chinese representative praised the new victories scored continuously by the guinean government and the industrious and courageous people of guinea, under the leadership of president ahmed sekou toure, in their unflinching struggles against imperialism, for the eradication of colonialist forces, the safeguarding of national independence and state sovereignty, and the construction of their country.

he said: "it should be pointed out in particular that on november 22, 1970, the heroic people and armed forces of guinea, fighting shoulder to shoulder under the command of president ahmed sekou toure, defying violence and uniting as one, completely crushed the armed invasion of the portuguese mercenary troops, and scored a great victory in the defence of state sovereignty and national independence."

"the chinese government and people express great admiration for this revolutionary spirit displayed by the guinean people," he added.

chang yung-kuan said: "at the invitation of the governments of guinea, zambia and ethiopia, the united nations special committee on decolonization has decided to hold its meetings in the capitals of these three countries in order to discuss the issues facing the african people. this is of great importance to the rendering of support to the just struggles of the african people and the peoples of the world against imperialism and colonialism, and should contribute to the cause against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and render support to the national liberation movements in the african region."

the chinese representative said: "since world war two, the national liberation movement in africa has vigorously developed. some 40 african countries have won independence; the political consciousness of the african people have become higher than ever before; earthshaking changes have taken place on the african continent; the african people are carrying out tenacious struggles to

safeguard their national independence and state sovereignty and build their respective countries. the people in the non-independent african territories are unfolding dynamic mass struggles against colonial rule and racial discrimination and for national independence. the armed struggles of the people of guinea (bissau), angola and mozambique have further developed. tempered through their struggles over the past few years or the past decade and more, they have grown big and strong from being small and weak, and are dealing increasingly heavy blows to the portuguese colonial authorities. in a word, the situation in africa, like the situation in the whole world, is developing rapidly to the advantage of the people and to the disadvantage of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution. this has become a great and irresistible trend of history."

chang yung-kuan said: "since their invasion of africa in the 15th century, the portuguese colonialists have been forcibly occupying african territories 23 times as big as the area of their own country, enforcing a brutal colonial rule over, as well as committing economic plunder against the 13 million and more african people. they have deprived the overwhelming majority of the africans in these territories of all their political rights and forcibly occupied large tracts of fertile land, farms and mines, forcing them to leave their homeland and move to impoverished zones, where they are leading an inhuman life. in order to maintain their reactionary rule, the portuguese colonialists, apart from instituting police control and secret services and practising white terror everywhere, have dispatched large numbers of armed forces to wage criminal colonial wars in mozambique, angola and guinea (bissau), in an attempt to stamp out the raging flames of the struggle of the people in these regions for national independence. furthermore, the portuguese colonialists organized and dispatched mercenaries or colluded with the white colonialist authorities of south africa and rhodesia in making incessant armed invasions of guinea, tanzania, zambia and other african countries, gravely menacing the sovereignty and security of the independent african states."

he said: "the chinese government and people express boundless indignation at, and strongly condemn, the criminal acts of the portuguese colonialists. the corrupt and tiny portuguese colonialists dare to run wild and do all kinds of evils simply because they have received the support and encouragement of the u.s. and british imperialists. the u.s. and british colonialists and neo-colonialists have acted in close collusion with the portuguese colonial authorities for the purpose of maintaining their forces of aggression and seizing back their lost colonial positions. these reactionary acts should likewise be condemned."

chang yung-kuan said: "the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung said: 'facts have proved and will continue to prove that the frantic struggles of the imperialists and reactionaries will only stimulate the peoples of african countries to sharper vigilance and stronger determination in the fight against imperialism and old and new colonialism and for the defence of national independence and the prosperity and progress of their countries.' the portuguese colonialists' barbarous rule and sanguinary repression have stimulated the african people in these regions to daily awakening and vigorous armed struggles."

speaking of the african people in portuguese colonies persisting in armed struggle and winning successive new victories, he pointed out: "these facts fully demonstrate that only by persisting in armed struggles can thorough victory be won in the struggle for national liberation. the chinese people are elated and inspired by the tremendous victories of the armed struggles in these regions and sincerely wish them still more important victories."

chang yung-kuan said: "the chinese people and the african people are comrades-in-arms, and a common historical experience and common anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist tasks have bound our hearts closely together. the chinese government and people have consistently given firm support to the african peoples in their just struggle to oppose imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and to win and safeguard national independence. we firmly believe that so long as they persevere in unity and in the fight, the african people of the non-independent territories, with the support and solidarity of the people of various countries, will certainly smash and defeat the rule and aggression by colonialism and neo-colonialism and win victory in their struggles for national liberation."

the chinese representative concluded: "in order to support the just struggle of the african people in the portuguese colonies, the chinese delegation maintains that: (1) the portuguese colonial authorities must be sternly condemned for their barbarous rule and sanguinary repression of the people of guinea (bissau), mozambique and angola. effective measures should be adopted to compel the portuguese colonial authorities to put an end to their colonial rule over these territories. (2) arms embargo against the portuguese and south african colonial authorities should be strengthened and sanctions should be widened to cover the portuguese and south african colonial authorities. (3) u.s. and british imperialism and certain member states of the nato should be strongly condemned for their support to the criminal acts of the portuguese colonial authorities. (4) the people of the whole world and all countries that uphold justice should be called upon to give powerful assistance and active support, morally, politically and materially, to the just struggle of the african people in guinea (bissau) and other portuguese colonies."

UN Special Committee on Decolonization Adopts Draft Resolution on Question of Guinea (Bissau) and Cape Verde

(NCNA-English Conakry, Apr. 13, 1972)

the u.n. special committee on decolonization adopted a draft resolution on the question of guinea (bissau) and cape verde before the close of today's session.

this draft resolution reaffirms "the inalienable right of the people of guinea (bissau) and cape verde to self-determination, freedom and independence, and the legitimacy of the struggle carried out by the people through national liberation movement to realize this right by all means". it also affirms that it "recognizes the african independence party of guinea and cape verde islands (p.a.i.g.c.) as the only genuine representative of the

people of this region". it "demands that portugal stop at once all acts of repression against the people of guinea (bissau) and cape verde and immediately withdraw all its troops from this region". it calls on all countries to provide the people of guinea (bissau) and cape verde with all moral and material aid so that they may continue their struggle to recover their right to self-determination and independence.

the draft resolution was tabled by iraq on behalf of 13 countries including afghanistan, ethiopia, iraq, iran, mali, syria, tanzania, sierra leone, trinidad and tobago, and yugoslavia.

before voting for the draft resolution, chinese representative chang yung-kuan delivered an explanatory speech. he said that the chinese delegation considers it "a good thing that it has incorporated some of the suggestions made by mr. ismael toure, head of the guinean delegation, and mr. cabral, secretary general of the p.a.i.g.c. however, this is inadequate because the remainder of their suggestions was not accepted".

he said: "we also deem it necessary to make the following two points: one, the draft resolution fails to make it clear that the root cause for the portuguese colonial rule lies in the connivance and support of u.s. imperialism, and it fails to condemn u.s. imperialism specifically. this is not satisfactory. two, the draft resolution should include a provision to the effect that 'arms embargo against the portuguese and south african colonial authorities should be strengthened, and sanctions should be widened to cover the portuguese and south african colonial authorities'."

after the adoption of the draft resolution, ismael toure, head of the guinean delegation invited to the session and member of the national political bureau of the guinean democratic party, addressed the session and expressed support to the draft resolution. he said: the african peoples, with weapons in hands, will rise up. we must rid ourselves of the colonialist era. we must wage an unremitting struggle against old and new colonialism. the african peoples will build a new world of freedom and equality together with the people of the world. he stressed: to realize this objective, we must eliminate imperialism, old and new colonialism, as well as all forms of domination and exploitation of the people of other countries.

at the end of the session, salim ahmed salim, president of the u.n. special committee on decolonization, greeted the session on its success. cabral, general secretary of the african independence party of guinea and cape verde islands, thanked the representatives from various countries for their efforts to bring the session to a success. he presented president salim with a rifle which was captured by the people of guinea (bissau) from a portuguese colonialist and which was supplied by the nato. when he said, we only wanted to express our people's determination to persist in the struggle rifle in hand and strive for complete liberation and independence, warm applause burst out in the meeting hall.

the session also adopted a resolution thanking the guinean people and government for providing good facilities for the session.

Chinese Representative Speaks at Lusaka Meeting of UN Special Committee on Decolonization

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Apr. 17, 1972)

chinese representative chang yung-kuan in a speech at the afternoon session of the u.n. special committee on decolonization here today sternly condemned the portuguese colonial authorities for their crimes of air-raiding tanzania and warmly congratulated tanzania on its victory over the aggressors. he also expressed firm support for the people of angola, mozambique, zimbabwe and other regions in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and for national liberation.

chang yung-kuan said that the attack on tanzania by the portuguese colonial authorities "seriously violated the sovereignty of the united republic of tanzania and threatened peace and security in the african region. this constitutes a serious challenge not only to the united republic of tanzania, but also to the national liberation movements of angola, mozambique, guinea (bissau) and other regions. it is a challenge to the entire african people, as well as a challenge to, and defiance of, our present meeting. the chinese delegation expresses profound indignation at, and strongly condemn, this flagrant and criminal act of the portuguese colonial authorities. we are of the firm opinion that this serious crime of the portuguese colonial authorities should be sternly condemned in our future resolution."

the chinese representative said, "under the leadership of president julius nyerere, the heroic people of tanzania shot down the invading planes of the portuguese colonial authorities and dealt them heavy blows, scoring a tremendous victory. the chinese delegation would like to take this opportunity to extend our highest respect and congratulations to ambassador salim, chairman of our committee, and through you, to his excellency president julius nyerere, and to the government and people of tanzania."

he said, "these criminal acts committed by the tiny and decadent colonial authorities of portugal can in no way obstruct the vigorous development of the national liberation movements in africa, nor can they stop the african countries and people from giving resolute support to the national liberation movements of angola, mozambique, guinea (bissau), zimbabwe, namibia, azania and other regions. the chinese government and people firmly support the peoples of angola, mozambique, guinea (bissau), zimbabwe, namibia, azania in their just struggles against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and for the achievement of national independence."

he added, "we are convinced that so long as they persevere in the struggle and strengthen their unity, and with the support of all countries and people that uphold justice, the heroic people of angola, mozambique, guinea (bissau), zimbabwe, namibia and azania will certainly defeat the portuguese and other colonialists and win thorough victory in their struggles for national liberation."

Chou Hua-min Addresses Third UNCTAD Plenary Meeting

(NCNA-English Santiago, Apr. 20, 1972)

chou hua-min, head of the delegation of the people's republic of china and vice-minister of foreign trade, addressed the plenary meeting of the third united nations conference on trade and development this morning.

chou hua-min explained the principled stand of the people's republic of china on the relations of international economy and trade and expressed china's resolute support for the just struggle of the developing countries to oppose imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, to win and safeguard national independence and to develop their national economy.

he pointed out that the representatives of the puppet cliques of south korea, south viet nam and lon nol absolutely cannot represent the people of korea, viet nam and cambodia and their presence at the conference was totally illegal.

chou hua-min expressed the chinese government and people's strong condemnation of the widening of the war of aggression in viet nam by u.s. imperialism and their determination to give all-out support to the vietnamese people in fighting their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation through to the end.

chou hua-min's speech reads as follows:

mr. president,
fellow representatives,

first of all, allow me, in the name of the delegation of the people's republic of china, to thank mr. president and the representatives of many countries for the welcome they have given us. at the same time, i would like to express our appreciation for the hospitality extended to us by the government of our host country chile and its people. we have listened with pleasure to the important address by his excellency president salvador allende at the opening ceremony of the present session. we express our admiration for the achievements made by the chilean people under the leadership of president allende in safeguarding their state sovereignty and developing their national economy.

it is a pleasure for the delegation of the people's republic of china to come here to attend the third session of the united nations conference on trade and development and work together with you all for the establishment of international economic and trade relations based on equality and mutual benefit.

the united nations conference on trade and development was established on the initiative of the developing countries and through their active promotion. at the previous sessions, representatives of many asian, african and latin american countries denounced imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism for the harms they have done to them, exposed inequity in all its manifestations in international economic and trade relations, expounded their just stand of safeguarding state sovereignty and opposing power politics and economic expansion, and out forward a number of reasonable propositions in the interest of the people

of all countries, thus winning increasingly extensive sympathy and support throughout the world. thanks to the efforts of the majority of member countries, the conference adopted a number of resolutions which are of positive significance. not long ago, the overwhelming majority of the developing countries assembled again, reiterated their just stand and strong desire and issued the declaration of lima, thus making useful contributions to the preparations of the current session of our conference. all this reflects the fact that countries of the third world are playing an increasingly great role in international affairs and that the asian, african and latin american peoples are daily strengthening their unity against imperialism. it also shows that countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution -- this has become an irresistible trend of history. imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism can no longer monopolize and manipulate international affairs as they pleased and rule the fate of other countries at will.

here, we would like to point out solemnly that the representatives of the puppet cliques of south korea, south viet nam and cambodia absolutely cannot represent the peoples of korea, viet nam and cambodia and that only the government of the democratic people's republic of korea can represent the korean people, only the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam can represent the vietnamese people and only the royal government of national union of cambodia can represent the cambodian people. the representatives of the puppet cliques of south korea, south viet nam and lon nol are not qualified at all to participate in our conference. their presence at the conference is totally illegal. at the same time we note with regret that the german democratic republic is still not represented at the present session of the conference. this is extremely abnormal.

of late, in disregard of the opposition of the people of the world as well as the people of the united states, u.s. imperialism has flagrantly dispatched a large number of aircraft, including b-52 strategic bombers, to carry out wanton bombings on a large scale against hanoi, haiphong and other places of the democratic republic of viet nam, thus intensifying its war acts of aggression against viet nam. this cannot but arouse the utmost indignation of the people of the world. the chinese government and people strongly condemn u.s. imperialism for its criminal acts of war expansion and are determined to give all-out support to the fraternal vietnamese people in fighting their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation through to the end.

mr. president and fellow representatives,

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national independence and economic development are issues of vital interest to the people of all countries and in particular to the people of the developing countries. in the absence of political independence, economic independence is out of the question, and the independence of any country is incomplete without economic independence. the economic backwardness of asian, african and latin american countries is the result of oppression and plunder by imperialism and colonialism. these regions abound in resources and are inhabited by the majority of the people of the world, who have created splendid ancient civilizations and made tremendous contributions to mankind. but the majority of the asian, african and latin american countries suffered in varying degrees from oppression and

plunder by imperialism and colonialism. as a result, their state sovereignty was trampled upon, their natural resources were damaged and their people greatly impoverished. especially the economy of the colonies and dependent countries was turned into a "single-product economy" as a result of lop-sided development under the man-made "division of labour" in the colonial interests of imperialism. these countries were reduced to sources of raw materials and markets of manufactures monopolized by colonial and metropolitan countries, and were subjected to ever more cruel exploitation.

where there is oppression there is resistance. since the end of world war ii, the great historical tide of national liberation movement in asia, africa and latin america has shattered the colonial system of imperialism. the overwhelming majority of the asian, african and latin american countries have won independence through protracted struggle. in order to consolidate their national independence and develop their national economy, some of these countries have adopted various measures to control and exploit their own resources, and endeavoured to liquidate imperialist and colonialist forces. they have won important victories.

however, imperialism and reactionaries are bound to obstruct the struggle for complete independence waged by the developing countries. the united states of america, relying on its economic and military strength which swelled after world war ii, has carried out aggression and expansion everywhere and set up military bases abroad on a massive scale in a vain attempt to stamp out the revolution of the oppressed peoples and nations and achieve world hegemony. in international economic and trade relations, the united states has all along pursued a policy of expansion and plunder and of profiteering at the expense of other countries. they force down the prices of raw materials, occupy commodity markets, monopolize monetary affairs, expand the export of capital and plunder the resources and wealth of other countries. last year the united states introduced the "new economic policy" shifting its financial and monetary crisis on to others and causing serious damage to the developing countries. in recent years, the other superpower has pushed a policy of aggression and expansion, encroaching upon the territories of other countries, interfering in their internal affairs, controlling their economy and plundering their wealth. it is obvious that the aggressive and expansionist policy pursued by the superpowers constitutes a serious obstacle to the efforts of the developing countries to win complete independence and develop national economy as well as a tumbling block to the promotion of international trade on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

mr. president and fellow representatives

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in the past the chinese people suffered long from imperialist oppression. for over a century, the imperialist powers repeatedly launched wars of aggression against china. they divided china into their spheres of influence, interfered in china's internal affairs, backed the reactionary authorities, subjected the chinese people's revolutionary struggle to bloody suppression, engineered civil wars among warlords, controlled china's customs, shipping and insurance, manipulated china's financial and monetary affairs and extorted previliges of running mines and factories, building railways, inland navigation, etc. they flagrantly plundered china's resources, fleeced the

chinese people and seriously disrupted the national economy of old china. as a result, its rural areas were on the brink of bankruptcy and its industry was extremely backward, with hardly any heavy industry of its own. even major necessities like grain and cotton had to be imported in large quantities. its entire foreign trade was in the hands of imperialists and their running dogs. under these circumstances, independence was out of the question, let alone economic development. imperialism robbed china of astonishing amounts of wealth and reduced the chinese people to utter impoverishment for a long period of time. under the brilliant leadership of chairman mao tsetung and the communist party of china, the chinese people, after long years of struggle, finally threw off their backs the three big mountains -- imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism -- emancipated themselves and won genuine independence. since the founding of the people's republic of china, the chinese people have broken through the tight blockade imposed by imperialism, withstood terrific foreign pressure and built our country into a socialist state with initial prosperity by maintaining independence and relying on our own efforts. however, china's economic development has not yet reached a high level. like the overwhelming majority of asian, african and latin american countries, china is a developing country and belongs to the third world. through long years of struggle, the chinese people have become keenly aware that in order to develop its national economy, a country must, first of all, win political independence and that in order to consolidate its independence, it must develop its economy, whereas in developing economy, it should first follow the principle of self-reliance, i.e., depending on the strength of its own people and making full use of its own resources. independence and self-reliance do not mean selfsufficiency and seclusion. the development of trade with various countries of the world and the mutual exchange of needed goods on the basis of equality and mutual benefit are conducive to the enhancement of a country's capacity of self-reliance and to the strengthening of friendship with the people of other countries. nor do independence and self-reliance exclude mutual assistance. on the contrary, economic co-operation with friendly countries is needed to further the development of an independent national economy.

the chinese people, who suffered long from imperialist oppression and exploitation, resolutely support the three indochinese peoples in carrying their just struggle against u.s. imperialism and for national salvation through to the end, resolutely support the palestinian and other arab peoples in their just struggle against u.s.-israeli aggression, and resolutely support the people of asia, africa, latin america, oceania and the rest of the world in their just struggle to oppose imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, to win and safeguard national independence and to develop national economy. the chinese people are firmly opposed to the one or two superpowers subjecting countries of asia, africa, latin america and other regions to aggression, subversion, control, interference and bullying. the chinese people are firmly opposed to any form of economic expansion and plunder. china resolutely supports the struggle initiated by latin-american countries and peoples to defend their rights over a 200-nautical-mile territorial sea and to protect their own national resources. china resolutely supports the struggle unfolded by the petroleum-exporting countries in asia, africa and latin america and by other regional and specialized organizations to safeguard national rights and interests and oppose economic plunder.

countries, big or small, should be equal. big nations should not bully smaller ones and strong nations should not bully weaker ones. all countries, regardless of their social system, should handle their relations with other countries in accordance with the five principles of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful co-existence. we maintain that all international economic and trade relations should be guided by the above-mentioned basic principles.

international trade should be based on equality and mutual benefit, and respect for each other's sovereignty and aspiration. it should conform to the requirements and possibilities of both sides and promote both sides' economic development. we firmly oppose the imperialists who, under the disguise of trade, control and plunder other countries, and seek by various selfish means to seize important resources, extort huge profits and obstruct the economic development of other countries. we resolutely support the reasonable demands of many developing countries to develop their national economy, gradually reshape their "single-product economy", stabilize the prices of raw materials, remove the tariff and non-tariff barriers set up by the "developed countries", participate in the reform of the international monetary system and develop national shipping, insurance and other enterprises so as to break the monopoly by a few countries. we support the proposal put forward by many asian, african and latin american countries for the active expansion of inter-trade. we consider that the expansion of inter-trade among the developing countries is not a mere exchange of goods, but is an important form of mutual support and mutual help in their struggle against imperialism and for complete independence. china wishes, within the scope of its requirements and capabilities, to continuously expand its trade with countries in asia, africa and latin america for the exchange of needed goods and the promotion of each other's production and self-reliance. at the same time, china also wishes to further its trade with other countries of the world on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual benefit.

we maintain that, when giving economic aid of any kind, an aid-giving country should strictly respect the sovereignty of recipient countries, attach no conditions, ask for no privilges, genuinely help them develop an indepedendent national economy and not add to their burden. the loans provided in assistance should be low-interest or interest-free, and the creditor country should make full allowance for debtor countries' difficulties and never press them for debt-service. the technical personnel sent to the aid-receiving countries should pass on their technical know-how without any reservations. we are firmly opposed to any attempt, by means of "aid", to control, plunder or subvert an aid-receiving state. we support the reasonable demand of many developing countries for increasing the amount of foreign aid, lowering the interest rate on loans and extending the period of repayment. within the scope of its capabilities, china provides some friendly countries with aid in various forms in accordance with the eight principles guiding its foreign aid, but it never regards such aid as unilateral alms. we hold that the just struggle of the people of all countries support each other. in its socialist revolution and socialist construction, china has always enjoyed the sympathy and support of the people of other countries, and it is our bounden duty

to support the just struggles of other peoples. as china's economy is still comparatively backward, the material aid we can provide is very limited. we are determined to strive to change this situation gradually and make greater contributions.

we support the proposition put forward by many countries that reform of the international monetary system should be conducive to world trade and should take into account the interests of the developing countries. in undertaking the reform, decisions should be made with the participation of all the countries concerned on the principles of equality of all countries irrespective of their size and of mutual consultation. we are firmly opposed to any one-sided egotistic decision detrimental to the interest of others made by a few countries or groupings behind the back of the majority of countries.

we hold that each country has the right to dispose of its natural resources with a view to developing its national economy and expanding its foreign trade. all coastal countries are entitled to reasonably determine the limits of their territorial sea and jurisdiction and have the right to dispose of the natural resources in their coastal seas, sea-bed and the subsoil thereof. we are firmly opposed to the predatory acts on the part of a few countries, which wantonly trample upon other countries' sovereignty, and seize, control, plunder or damage their natural resources.

we express our deep sympathy with the least developed countries for the situation they are facing. we resolutely support these countries in their efforts to safeguard national independence and develop national economy. furthermore, we stand for the adoption of special measures in trade, aid, communications, technology and other respects so as to help them make faster progress.

mr. president and fellow representatives,

in the spirit of the resolutions adopted by the u.n. general assembly, the united nations conference on trade and development should play its proper role in promoting international trade and speeding up economic development, especially that of the developing countries. we hope that the conference will truly reflect the aspirations of the people of all countries and accomplish its duties. we, countries of the third world, must strengthen our unity, maintain full consultations and carry on the joint struggle for safeguarding national independence and developing national economy. we are determined to make endeavours together with the overwhelming majority of member states so that the current session may achieve positive results.

Lusaka Meeting of UN Special Committee on Decolonization Adopts Draft Resolution on Territories under Portuguese Domination

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Apr. 20, 1972)

the united nations special committee on decolonization adopted a draft resolution on the question of the territories under portuguese domination at its afternoon session today.

the draft resolution reaffirms the inalienable right of the peoples of angola, mozambique, guinea (bissau), cape verde and other territories under portuguese domination to self-determination and independence and the legitimacy of the struggle of these peoples through their national liberation movements.

it strongly condemns the persistent refusal of the portuguese government to implement the relevant resolutions of the united nations and the "intensified colonial war waged by portugal against the african peoples in angola, mozambique, guinea (bissau) and cape verde, including the indiscriminate bombing of civilians, ruthless and total destruction of their villages and property and the use of chemical substances, such as herbicides and defoliants in angola in particular".

it also strongly denounces portugal for its repeated violations of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of independent african states bordering its colonial territories, in particular for its recent aggression against tanzania.

the draft resolution jointly sponsored by 15 countries including afghanistan, ethiopia, iraq, iran, mali, tanzania, trinidad and tobago and yugoslavia.

before voting for the draft resolution, chinese representative chang yung-kuan expressed agreement with it and made a brief speech. he said: "the colonial war carried out by the portuguese colonial authorities against angola, mozambique and guinea (bissau), which threatens the security and territorial integrity of neighbouring african states, is purely the result of the connivance and support of u.s. imperialism and certain powers in nato. therefore, we maintain that it is necessary to condemn u.s. imperialism specifically and apply stern sanctions against the portuguese colonial authorities."

the session also adopted a resolution thanking the zambian people and government for providing good facilities for it.

UN Decolonization Special Committee Meeting Closes in Lusaka

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Apr. 22, 1972)

the u.n. special committee on decolonization closed its 5-day lusaka meeting yesterday morning, after hearing speeches by 11 representatives of african national liberation movements and adopting a resolution on the question of the territories under portuguese domination.

addressing the closing meeting were zambian state minister for foreign affairs kankasa, chairman of the u.n. special committee on decolonization salim ahmed salim and chinese representative to the u.n. special committee on decolonization chang yung-kuan.

brief speeches were made at the closing meeting by the sierra leone representative on behalf of african countries, the iranian representative on behalf of asian countries, the ecuadorian representative on behalf of latin-american countries, the czechoslovak representative representing the soviet union and bulgaria, as well as the swedish and yugoslav representatives.

during the session, two colour documentaries depicting the people's armed struggle and combat life in angola and mozambique were shown and wreckages of portuguese aircraft shot down by mozambique patriotic armymen and people were displayed. they were all warmly received.

zambian state minister for foreign affairs kankasa said at the closing meeting: "we have heard the most detailed accounts of the situation in the areas of southern africa which are still under the yoke of colonial domination. you have seen films of the struggle in both angola and mozambique. and you have even seen on display parts of some of portuguese aircraft shot down by the mozambique liberation front. all this is in testimony of the struggle for freedom which our brothers and sisters in southern africa are waging."

he noted: "the final and total liquidation of the colonial rule in africa is the responsibility of no one else, but the people themselves in the unliberated areas. only they can deal the final blow; zambia, and all other peace-loving nations of the world, can only offer moral and material support. in this respect, the people and government of zambia wish to pay tribute to the heroic struggle being waged by the liberation movements in the countries still under foreign domination."

salim ahmed salim, chairman of the u.n. special committee on decolonization, on behalf of all members of the committee, expressed thanks to the zambian people and government for providing good facilities for the session. he stressed the importance that "the special committee should strengthen ties of cooperation that link it with the organization of african unity."

he said: "the committee would intensify its campaign against the colonial policies of portugal and other repressive regimes. for only in close collaboration can we ensure the speedy attainment of

our common objectives, namely the complete elimination of the last vestiges of colonialism and the respect for the rights of all peoples to self-determination and to the free choice of their national institutions."

referring to the special committee's appeal to u.n. agencies to step up aid to the liberated areas of colonial territories, salim said: "the committee has moreover called upon all states, particularly nato powers to withhold from portugal all assistance which enables it to pursue its colonial wars." he added that the portuguese government would not have been able to continue fighting in its african colonies without the assistance of nato, south africa and the racist smith regime.

in his speech, chang yung-kuan, chinese representative to the u.n. special committee on decolonization, highly praised the achievements gained by the zambian people in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty. he expressed resolute support for the just struggles of the african peoples for national liberation.

chang yung-kuan said, "under the leadership of president kaunda, the zambian government and people have waged unremitting struggles against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and for the safeguarding of national independence and state sovereignty. at the same time, they have made significant achievements in the cause of eradicating colonialist forces, the development of national economy and the construction of their own country. the zambian government consistently pursues a non-aligned policy of peace and neutrality, opposes the imperialist policy of aggression and war, actively defends the cause of afro-asian unity against imperialism and colonialism, and resolutely supports the people of angola, mozambique, guinea (bissau), zimbabwe, namibia and azania in their just struggles for national self-determination and independence. the chinese government and people express admiration for the achievements made by the zambian government and people and the just stand they have persistently taken in international affairs."

he said that the chinese delegation had listened carefully to the speeches made by the representatives of various national liberation organizations. "they provided us valuable materials and information and forcefully exposed and condemned the serious crimes of brutally suppressing the people and imposing colonial rules by the portuguese colonial authorities and the south african white racist regime. at the same time, we can see clearly from their statements as well as their films and exhibition the heroic and dauntless struggles they are waging and the important achievements they have made. all this is an encouragement to the chinese people."

in conclusion, he said, "the chinese government and people have always regarded the revolutionary struggles of the african people as a support to ther. the chinese government and people resolutely support the people of angola, mozambique, guinea (bissau), zimbabwe, namibia and azania in their just struggles against white colonialist rule and racial discrimination and for national liberation."

the representatives to the lusaka meeting of the u.n. special committee on decolonization left here for addis ababa today where the session will be continued.

UN Decolonization Special Committee Meeting Adopts Resolution on Southern Rhodesia

(NCNA-English Addis Ababa, Apr. 27, 1972)

the u.n. special committee on decolonization adopted a resolution on the question of southern rhodesia at a meeting here today.

the draft resolution was jointly tabled by afghanistan, ethiopia and nine other countries.

the resolution strongly condemns the failure and refusal of the government of the united kingdom to terminate the illegal racist minority regime in southern rhodesia in accordance with the relevant decisions of the united nations.

the resolution calls upon the british government to take forthwith all measures to bring down the rebellious minority regime. it also demands that the government of the united kingdom effect the immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners, detainees and restrictees in southern rhodesia.

the resolution strongly condemns the policies of the governments, particularly the governments of south africa and portugal, to continue to collaborate with the illegal racist minority regime and calls upon these governments to cease forthwith all such collaboration.

chang yung-kuan, chinese representative to the special committee, expressed the chinese delegation's approval of the 11-country draft resolution in a speech at the session this afternoon.

chang yung-kuan said, "the so-called 'settlement proposals' between the british government and the racist regime in rhodesia on ending their dispute on the question of the independence of rhodesia is a gigantic fraud. its aim is to perpetuate the racist regime in rhodesia through multifarious tactics, and to place a mantle of legality on that regime in order to help britain to preserve colonial interests in southern africa."

"the so-called 'pearce commission' is an outright farce designed to hoodwink the masses. the categorical rejection of the so-called 'settlement proposals' by the broad masses of the zimbabwe people signifies the total bankruptcy of this political fraud."

chang yung-kuan said, "while arousing the firm opposition of world public opinion and all the countries and peoples of the world that uphold justice this dirty deal between the british government and the rhodesian racist regime immediately received support from the united states government, colonialism and neo-colonialism. not long ago

the united states imported chrome from rhodesia in co-ordination with the british attempt to sabotage the sanctions against southern rhodesia." "this behaviour on the part of the united states and british governments must be strongly condemned," he said.

the chinese representative said, "the chinese government and people consistently and resolutely support the people of zimbabwe in their just struggle against colonialist rule and racial discrimination and for national independence. in order to support the just struggle of the people of zimbabwe, the chinese government has always refrained from having any diplomatic contacts with the rhodesian white racist regime and long ago severed all economic and trade relations with it, direct or indirect."

"the chinese delegation maintains that the essence of the question of rhodesia is the zimbabwe people's fight against outside colonialist rule and for national independence. the smith racist regime is a direct outcome of the british colonialist policy, and it is the criminal tool of colonialism and neo-colonialism against the zimbabwe and african people. britain must be sternly condemned in that it bears unshirkable responsibility for the colonialist rule of the rhodesian white racist regime. we maintain that the zimbabwe people must be allowed to realize their national independence without any outside interference, and that comprehensive political, diplomatic and economic sanctions must be imposed against the smith racist regime."

before the resolution was put to vote chinese representative chang yung-kuan delivered an explanatory speech. he stressed the inalienable right of the people of zimbabwe to self-determination, freedom and independence and the legitimacy of the struggle of the zimbabwe people and their national liberation movements to secure by all available means at their disposal the enjoyment of that right.

he also reaffirmed the principle that there should be no independence without majority rule in rhodesia and that any settlement relating to the future of the territory must be worked out with the participation of the national liberation movements representing the majority of the people of zimbabwe and must be endorsed freely and fully by the people.

Chinese Representative Speaks in Addis Ababa on Namibia

(NCNA-English Addis Ababa, Apr. 27, 1972)

chinese representative chang yung-kuan sternly condemned the illegal occupation of namibia by the south african colonialist authorities at a meeting of the u.n. special committee on decolonization here yesterday. he demanded that effective measures be adopted to get the south african colonialist authorities out of namibia.

speaking on the question of namibia, chang yung-kuan said, "the chinese delegation maintains that the south african colonialist authorities must be sternly condemned for their persistent refusal to implement the relevant u.n.

resolutions, their illegal occupation of namibia and their reactionary atrocities of brutally repressing the namibian people."

he added, "under the reactionary rule of the south african racists, the broad masses of the namibian people have been reduced to slaves of the white colonialists. in addition, the south african colonialist authorities have set up military bases and airports in southwest africa and stationed troops and established police organs throughout the territory, carrying out barbarous fascist repression against the mounting national liberation movements in southern africa, and particularly the ever stronger resistance of the namibian people. the illegal occupation of namibia by the south african authorities poses a serious threat to the independence, peace and security of the african people. this is absolutely intolerable to the people of namibia and the rest of africa and to all the justice-upholding countries and people of the world."

the chinese representative pointed out, "the south african colonialist authorities have over a long period tried hard to push their plan of setting up the so-called 'bantustans'. this plan is in essence a more sinister step taken by the south african white racist regime to step up its policy of apartheid, create puppets and sow discord in the internal unity of the namibian people amidst the daily mounting national liberation movements in southern africa. with the help of this plan, it hopes to achieve its criminal aim of strengthening the south african colonialist authorities' fascist rule over the namibian people. no sooner had this plan been dished up than it was thoroughly exposed and resolutely opposed by the namibian and other african peoples."

the chinese representative went on, "britain, the united states and other countries have all along given political, economic and military support to the south african colonialist authorities and tried hard to make infiltration and expansion into namibia for intensified plunder and oppression of the namibian people in direct collusion with the south african colonialist authorities. all these reactionary acts should likewise be sternly condemned."

referring to the namibian people's heroic struggles against the south african colonialist rule and for national independence, chang yung-kuan said, "the chinese government and people have deep sympathy for the plight of the namibian people and firmly support them in their just struggle against the colonialist rule by the south african racists and for national independence, and we have consistently held that the namibian people should be allowed immediately to realize their national independence free from any foreign interference. we are deeply convinced that united as one and persevering in struggle, the heroic namibian people with the solidarity and support of the peoples of the world and all the justice-upholding countries, will surely win the victory of national independence and liberation."

the chinese representative said in conclusion, "the chinese delegation maintains that:
1) to uphold the principles of the u.n. charter, we should strongly condemn the south african authorities for their crimes of illegally occupying namibia and brutally repressing the namibian people;

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2) in view of the south african authorities' refusal to implement the related u.n. resolutions, comprehensive sanctions should be strengthened immediately against the south african racist regime;

3) effective measures must be taken to force the south african colonialist authorities to withdraw from namibia immediately and unconditionally;

4) the united states, britain and other countries should be sternly condemned for their acts of violating the related u.n. resolutions and supporting the south african authorities' illegal occupation of namibia;

5) the governments and peoples of various countries should be called upon to give resolute support to the namibian people's just struggle against the south african colonialist rule and for national independence."

netulu, representative of the southwest african national united front (swanuf), said at the meeting, "our people cannot tolerate oppression, humiliation and deprivation of rightful aspirations." he condemned the south african colonialist authorities for their brutal crimes against the namibian people and strongly demanded the heaviest possible economic, military and diplomatic sanctions against the south african authorities.

Chinese Representative Addresses Third Committee of UNCTAD

(NCNA-English Santiago, May 4, 1972)

chinese representative yen chia-hua has made an address on debt problems faced by developing countries. he was speaking at the may 2 meeting of the third committee (financing) of the united nations conference on trade and development (unctad).

yen chia-hua said: "the developing countries abound in natural resources, have a long history and are inhabited by brave and industrious peoples. however, the prolonged imperialist and colonialist rule and plunder over the past centuries have made these countries poverty-stricken and backward. to date, the economic conditions and the people's livelihood in many developing countries have not yet been fundamentally improved.

"at present, the economic development of many developing countries is threatened by the increasing burden of debt-service repayments. this has become a very acute problem to these countries."

he pointed out: "apart from historical reasons, the heavy debt burden of the developing countries, as we see it, is also due to the economic and trade relations incompatible with the principle of equality and mutual benefit existing between certain countries and the developing countries as well as to the hard terms and conditions on which the loans are provided."

yen chia-hua said: "we hold that in dealing with debt problems, creditor countries should make full allowance for debtor countries' difficulties. we are firmly opposed

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to any attempt by creditor countries to press these countries for debt-servicing and put political pressure to bear upon them and impair the interests of the developing countries by taking advantage of debt problems."

"we maintain that, when giving economic aid of any kind, an aid-giving country should strictly respect the sovereignty of recipient countries, attach no conditions and ask for no privileges. we support the reasonable demands of developing countries for increasing the volume of foreign aid, softening the terms and conditions of loans and readjusting the debt burden, etc. in connection with the demands of the developing countries many resolutions were adopted at the previous sessions of the united nations conference on trade and development. it is regrettable that these resolutions have not been genuinely implemented by all countries. it is our hope that the present conference will make decisions through full consultations and put them into operation."

he went on: "since the founding of the people's republic of china we have, on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, established and developed relations of economic and technical cooperation with many friendly countries and provided them with assistance within our capabilities. in providing economic and technical aid to other countries, we have been following the eight principles proclaimed long ago by our government. the eight principles are:

"1. the chinese government always bases itself on the principle of equality and mutual benefit in providing aid to other countries. it never regards such aid as a kind of unilateral alms but as something mutual.

"2. in providing aid to other countries, the chinese government strictly respects the sovereignty of the recipient countries, and never attaches any conditions or asks for any privileges.

"3. the chinese government provides economic aid in the form of interest-free or low-interest loans and extends the time limit for the repayment when necessary so as to lighten the burden of the recipient countries as far as possible.

"4. in providing aid to other countries, the purpose of the chinese government is not to make the recipient countries dependent on china but to help them embark step by step on the road of self-reliance and independent economic development.

"5. the chinese government tries its best to help the recipient countries build projects which require less investment while yielding quicker results, so that the recipient governments may increase their income and accumulate capital.

"6. the chinese government provides the best-quality equipment and material of its own manufacture at international market prices. if the equipment and material provided by the chinese government are not up to the agreed specifications and quality, the chinese government undertakes to replace them.

"7. in giving any particular technical assistance, the chinese government will see to it that the personnel of the recipient country fully master such technique.

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"8. the experts dispatched by the chinese government to help in construction in the recipient countries will have the same standard of living as the experts of the recipient country. the chinese experts are not allowed to make any special demands or enjoy any special amenities."

yen chia-hua said: "the eight principles fully manifest the basic policies of our government on foreign aid and reflect china's sincere desire to develop economic and technical cooperation with other developing countries. our words are always followed by our deeds. take china's loans for external aid, all of them have long since been extended interest-free, and we have never pressed the recipient countries for debt-servicing."

he said: "however, as china's economy is still comparatively backward, the material aid we have provided is very limited. we are ready to make continuous efforts in the hope that we can gradually change this situation and make a greater contribution."

yen chia-hua said in conclusion: "in their efforts to develop national economy, the developing countries have very favourable conditions. nevertheless, they will also encounter many obstacles and difficulties. but even a thousand-mile journey starts with the first step. we are convinced that so long as the developing countries rely on their own efforts, bring the wisdom of the people into full play, obtain the foreign aid available and utilize their natural resources in the economic development, they will surely be able to make their countries strong and prosperous".

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Deputy Head of Chinese Delegation Lin Ping Addresses Third UNCTAD Plenary Meeting

(NCNA-English Santiago, May 5, 1972)

lin ping, deputy head of the chinese delegation and chinese ambassador to chile, addressed the plenary meeting of the third united nations conference on trade and development yesterday afternoon on the "trade and economic aspects of disarmament". his statement reads:

mr. president,

the delegation of the people's republic of china deems it necessary to make a few remarks on the "trade and economic aspects of disarmament".

1. china has always been in favour of disarmament. but in our opinion, it would not do to put the blame for the arms race on all countries, and it would not be correct indiscriminately to demand disarmament by all countries alike. the present state of affairs is that imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism are continuing to pursue their policies of aggression and war and that many asian, african and latin american countries and some other medium and small countries are being subjected to threats and aggression; these countries cannot but build and strengthen their own defence forces in order to prevent and resist foreign aggression, interference, subversion and control. they are engaged in struggles for national

liberation and independence. they have taken up arms simply because they are compelled to do so, and it is not at all a question of arms race. in order to press forward with their policy of hegemony, the one or two superpowers have all along been stepping up their arms expansion and war preparations and vigorously developing nuclear weapons, thus seriously threatening international peace. it is understandable that the people of the world long for disarmament and particularly for nuclear disarmament. however, the superpowers, while talking about disarmament every day, are actually engaged in arms expansion daily. the so-called nuclear disarmament which they are supposed to seek is entirely for the purpose of monopolizing nuclear weapons in order to carry out nuclear threats and blackmail. as is known to all, china's nuclear weapons are still in the experimental stage. china develops nuclear weapons solely for the purpose of defence and for breaking the nuclear monopoly and ultimately eliminating nuclear weapons and nuclear war. the chinese government has consistently stood for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons and proposed to convene a summit conference of all countries of the world to discuss this question and, as the first step, to reach an agreement on the non-use of nuclear weapons. the chinese government has on many occasions declared that at no time and under no circumstances will china be the first to use nuclear weapons. we always mean what we say.

2. to oppose arms expansion and war preparations by the superpowers and demand the using of savings from disarmament to improve the livelihood of the people and assist the developing countries -- such a desire is quite understandable and enjoys our sympathy. in recent years, however, the actual state of affairs is that the two superpowers are stepping up their arms race, increasing their military expenditures and pushing their policy of aggression and expansion. what they are preoccupied with is to cut down the expenditures in other fields so as to step up arms expansion and war preparations. they are, in no way, prepared to reduce their armaments and cut down their military expenditures. moreover, since their arms expansion and war preparations are determined by their social system and imperialist policy, it is all the more impossible for them to use the savings to assist the developing countries. in the circumstances of the stepped-up arms expansion and war preparations by the two superpowers and their strife for world hegemony, the question of disarmament cannot possibly be settled. we hold that the policy of relying mainly on one's own efforts while seeking possible external aid as an auxiliary is the fundamental way for the developing countries to develop their national economy. here again, mutual support and assistance among the developing countries and their marching forward together are of great significance.

3. basing itself on the above-mentioned views, the chinese delegation will not participate in the voting on this draft resolution. we would like, however, to avail ourselves of this opportunity to reaffirm that together with the people of various countries, the chinese people will, as always, continue to make concerted efforts, persist in struggle and strive for the attainment of the lofty goal of complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons throughout the world.

that is all i want to say. thank you, mr. president.

Chou Hua-min's Speech on Suez Canal at UNCTAD Plenary Meeting

(NCNA-English Santiago, May 10, 1972)

chou hua-min, head of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the third united nations conference on trade and development (unctad) and vice-minister of foreign trade, spoke on the "economic effects of the closure of the suez canal" at the plenary meeting of the unctad on may 8. his speech reads as follows:

mr. president,
fellow representatives,

many representatives have spoken on the economic effects of the closure of the suez canal. the delegation of the people's republic of china now wishes to state the following:

1. the suez canal was built by the egyptian working people with sweat and blood. it once played a positive role in channelling international trade and developing the economy of egypt and other countries. the closure of the canal has caused great losses to the economy of egypt and many other countries. for this, we express our deep sympathy.

2. the closure of the suez canal is linked with the occupation of arab territories by israel. it is, therefore, a consequence of the naked armed aggression carried out by the israeli zionists with the support of u.s. imperialism. at present, while israel brazenly occupies large tracts of arab territories, the two superpowers are contending and at the same time colluding with each other in the middle east, engaging in dirty political deals. this is the root cause of why the problem of the reopening of the suez canal remains unsettled for such a long time.

3. we strongly condemn israeli zionism for its aggression against palestine and other arab countries. we resolutely support the palestinian people in their just struggle to return to their homeland and to regain their legitimate right to national survival. we resolutely support egypt, syria and other arab countries and their people in their just struggle to recover their lost territories. this just struggle of theirs and the settlement of the question of the suez canal constitute an indivisible whole. the question of the suez canal cannot be really solved until israel withdraws from all the arab territories under its occupation, the national rights of the palestinian people are restored and the one or two superpowers stop their aggression and intervention in the middle east.

4. the chinese delegation will vote for the draft resolution submitted by indonesia on behalf of the group of 77. however, we have reservations with regard to this draft resolution and the united nations security council resolution 242 as referred to in the draft. this is because: (1) they have failed to condemn the israeli zionists backed by u.s. imperialism for their aggression against various arab countries; (2) they have failed to point out that the legitimate national rights

should be restored to the palestinian people. nevertheless, the chinese delegation supports this draft resolution.

that is all. thank you, mr. president.

Representative Huang Hua Sends Letter to UN Secretary-General, Security Council President

(NCNA-English United Nations, May 11, 1972)

huang hua, permanent representative of the people's republic of china to the united nations, sent a letter today to kurt waldheim, secretary-general of the united nations, and george bush, president of the security council of the current month. the letter reads in full as follows:

his excellency mr. kurt waldheim,
secretary-general of the united nations,

his excellency mr. george bush,
president of the security council,

your excellencies,

on may 8, 1972, the united states representative to the united nations wrote to the president of the security council of the united nations and requested that his letter and the enclosed may 8 announcement of the u.s. president be circulated as a security council document. in this connection, i am instructed by the chinese government to state the following:

the united states is the aggressor on the viet nam question. the new measures in viet nam as announced recently by the u.s. president, including the mining of the entrances to the ports of the democratic republic of viet nam, constitute a further expansion of the war of aggression against viet nam and an open violation of the freedom of international navigation. this is a grave provocation to the vietnamese people as well as to the peoples of the world. these acts of aggression on the part of the united states are absolutely impermissible by international law and the u.n. charter. the united states has no right whatsoever to invoke the provisions of article 51 of the u.n. charter concerning the exercise of the right of self-defence.

it must also be pointed out that the viet nam question has nothing to do with the united nations in the first place. the united nations has never meddled in the viet nam question since the geneva conference was held in 1954.

the u.s. representative to the united nations has by his letter to the security council attempted to impose on the united nations such insolent measures as the flagrant blockade of the territorial sea and ports of viet nam in violation of the u.n. charter and the principles guiding international relations. that must be condemned.

in view of the above, the u.s. representative's request that his letter and this u.s. president's announcement be circulated as a security council document is devoid of any legal basis. this is absolutely unacceptable to china.

i request that my letter be circulated as a document of the security council.

(signed) huang hua

permanent representative of the people's republic of china to the united nations

52nd Session of UN Economic and Social Council Opens

(NCNA-English United Nations, May 15, 1972)

the 52nd session of the economic and social council of the united nations opened here this morning. chinese representative wang jun-sheng and alternate representatives wang tzu-chuan, an tung, meng tsien, wu tsien and tsien cho-po attended the session.

the plenary meeting of the council adopted this morning an agenda including 15 items and one supplementary item.

wang jun-sheng in his speech at the plenary meeting this morning extended welcome to the new member states of the sessional committee. he said that "the chinese delegation basically agrees to the provisional agenda of the present session and also agrees to the proposal made by burundi and the arab republic of egypt for the inclusion of an item on the relief of sudanese refugees. but we deem it necessary to make the following remarks on item 6 (b) of the agenda."

wang jun-sheng pointed out that "as is known to all, the 26th session of the u.n. general assembly clearly decided in its resolution of october 25, 1971 'to restore all its rights to the people's republic of china and to recognize the representatives of its government as the only legitimate representatives of china to the united nations, and to expel forthwith the representatives of chiang kai-shek from the place which they unlawfully occupy at the united nations and in all the organizations affiliated to it'.

"in his note of january 12, 1972 to the secretary general of the united nations, the permanent representative of china to the united nations further elaborated the principled stand of the chinese government in this connection."

wang jun-sheng stressed that "most of the united nations specialized agencies have now expelled the unlawful representatives of the chiang kai-shek clique from their organizations but the inter-governmental maritime consultative organization (i.m.c.o.) has not yet expelled the representatives of the chiang kai-shek clique. the chinese delegation maintains that it is not in conformity with the above-mentioned general assembly resolution for

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the united nations and the i.m.c.o. to jointly sponsor the conference on international container traffic before the representatives of the chiang kai-shek clique are expelled from the said organization. therefore, the chinese delegation deems it necessary for the economic and social council to urge i.m.c.o. to expel forthwith the representatives of the chiang kai-shek clique from its organization. only when the representatives of the chiang kai-shek clique are expelled from that organization will it be possible for the present session to enter into fruitful discussion on this item."

he said, "the chinese delegation holds that those related organizations of the united nations which have not yet expelled the representatives of the chiang kai-shek clique should take measures to expel them forthwith and to stop all their contacts with the chiang kai-shek clique, so as to implement the above-mentioned resolution of the 26th session of the general assembly earnestly and completely."

ismat kittani, u.n. assistant secretary general for inter-agency affairs, made it clear that he took notice of the statement by the chinese representative and said that the i.m.c.o. is to hold its meeting next week, the first since the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations and that the question raised by china will be dealt with at the meeting.

at the meeting, soviet representative evgueni makeev repeatedly pressed for the deletion or postponement of the item for the establishment of a u.n. transport economics and technology documentation centre. the soviet suggestion was rejected by the representatives of tunisia, brazil and other countries as it is not in accord with the interests of the developing countries, and the council agreed to retain the item on the agenda.

the current session of the council is to last for three weeks until june 2. the 27 member states of the council attending the session are: bolivia, brazil, burundi, ceylon, chile, china, finland, france, ghana, greece, haiti, hungary, italy, japan, kenya, lebanon, malagasy, malaysia, new zealand, niger, peru, poland, tunisia, the soviet union, the united kingdom, the united states and zaire. the other 27 states which had been approved by the 26th session of the u.n. general assembly, to take part in the sessional committee also attended the session for the first time. they are: argentina, austria, barbados, botswana, bulgaria, canada, cameroon, the people's republic of congo, denmark, egypt, india, indonesia, mexico, the netherlands, pakistan, the people's democratic republic of yemen, the philippines, romania, rwanda, senegal, spain, the sudan, sweden, trinidad and tobago, ukraine, venezuela and the arabic republic of yemen.

Chinese Representative Expounds China's View on Question of Narcotic Drugs at UN ECOSOC

(NCNA-English United Nations, May 16, 1972)

the social committee of the 52nd session of the u.n. economic and social council took up the item on narcotic drugs in its meetings yesterday afternoon and today.

chinese representative wang jun-sheng in his speech at the meeting this morning gave an account of china's control of narcotic drugs and expounded china's basic views on this question. he pointed out that during the period when representatives of the people's republic of china were unable to participate in the work of the economic and social council (ecosoc), the chiang kai-shek clique's signatures or ratification of certain conventions by usurping the name of china are illegal and null and void.

during the debate, representatives of the united states and many other western countries expressed deep concern over the increasing gravity of the problem of narcotics and drug abuse, especially among the youth. in his speech, u.s. representative george bush said that drug abuse had posed "a menace to individuals and to society as a whole".

wang jun-sheng said: "over the past century and more, the chinese people suffered intensely from imperialist aggression and oppression. poisoning the chinese people with opium was a pernicious means employed by imperialism in those days in its attempt to subjugate the chinese people. as early as the 70's of the eighteenth century, imperialism began to sell opium to china, and later, going from bad to worse, it resorted to armed force in doing so and flagrantly launched a dirty war -- the notorious opium war -- against china. after the opium war, imperialism stepped up its plunder and aggression against china and at the same time dumped opium to china in an unbridled way. moreover, the reactionary warlords fostered by imperialism forced the people to grow opium which seriously sapped the chinese people's health and destroyed china's social productive force, bringing immeasurable disaster to china.

"the chinese people waged prolonged heroic struggles against imperialist aggression, the dumping of opium and poisoning of the chinese people. after the founding of the people's republic of china in 1949, the chinese government has paid great attention to the prohibition of opium-smoking and drug abuse and has taken a series of firm and effective measures. early in 1950, the chinese government issued a decree for the strict prohibition of opium drugs, imposing a strict ban on the illicit growing of and traffic in opium and on drug taking and addiction. those who violate the decree are punishable by the state law. the chinese government also issued rules and regulations on the control of narcotic drugs, and thus strengthened its control over these drugs.

"in china, narcotic drugs are under strict state control and can only be used for the legitimate purpose of medical treatment and scientific research. by implementing the policy of combining strengthened

leadership and the mobilization of the masses and combining government decrees and wide-spread propaganda and education, we have within a short period eradicated the serious poisonous effects of opium-smoking throughout the country brought exclusively by imperialism over the past century and more.

"this fully demonstrates the firm determination and explicit policy of the chinese government and people and also shows the superiority of the socialist system in china in solving problems in this field.

"the chinese people have deeply realized from their own experience that the harm of opium and other narcotic drugs is inseparable from imperialist aggression and intervention. in our view, it is mainly up to the various countries themselves to take firm and effective measures in light of their specific conditions in order to solve the problem of narcotic drugs' harm on the health of their people. as for the developing countries, the only effective solution of the problem of narcotic harm lies in the elimination of imperialist aggression and intervention and the achievement of complete national independence.

"we have consistently held that narcotic drugs must be put under strict control and that the illicit growing, manufacture, sale and use of such drugs must be prohibited, that there must be an explicit stipulation that narcotic drugs should only be properly used in medical treatment and scientific research and that such a stipulation must be firmly put into effect. we shall, as always, firmly maintain the control of narcotic drugs.

"we have noted with concern the gravity of narcotic problems in some countries. drug abuse has become particularly serious in certain countries. in our view, while serious consideration should be given to the attainment of certain feasible international agreement and the exertion of joint efforts on the control of narcotic drugs on the basis of respecting the sovereignty of various countries, the main thing is for the various governments to strengthen the control of narcotic drugs in their respective countries by taking strict and effective measures and at the same time carry out extensive propaganda and education and rely on the assistance and efforts of the masses of the people; only thus can truly effective results be attained"

wang jun-sheng pointed out in conclusion: "for a long time, as a result of the illegal usurpation of china's seat in the united nations by the chiang kai-shek clique, representatives of the people's republic of china were unable to participate in the work of the economic and social council. resolutions adopted by the ecosoc and other u.n. bodies during this period have no binding force whatsoever on the people's republic of china. the chiang kai-shek clique's signatures or ratification of certain conventions by usurping the name of china are illegal and null and void."

UN Economic and Social Council Discusses Permanent Sovereignty Over Natural Resources

(NCNA-English United Nations, May 17, 1972)

the economic committee of the united nations economic and social council took up the item on natural resources at its meetings yesterday and today.

during the debate, the representatives of pakistan, romania, egypt, trinidad and tobago and china stressed the need for all countries to maintain permanent sovereignty over their own natural resources.

pakistan representative munir akram said that he was glad that the natural resources committee had noted the need for a detailed study on the principle of permanent sovereignty over natural resources. nita constantin of romania also pointed out the need to take into account the permanent sovereignty of states over natural resources. nokhless gobba of egypt said that the question of permanent sovereignty over natural resources was an important one and a study should be undertaken regarding the various aspects of the question. hamid mohammed of trinidad and tobago also held that the question of permanent sovereignty was an essential one. he said that his delegation supported the recommendation for a study on the question.

u.s. representative paxton dunn and another western representative expressed reservations on the question of permanent sovereignty over natural resources.

chinese deputy representative wang tzu-chuan said in his speech at the morning meeting today:

"natural resources are a matter of great importance to all countries. the asian, african and latin american countries are rich in natural resources and have made contributions towards mankind. however, owing to the plunder and oppression by imperialism and colonialism, the natural resources of these countries have been heavily damaged, and could not be used for the development of their national economies.

"the discussions on permanent sovereignty over natural resources reflect the fact that the struggles waged by the great majority of developing countries for the protection of the permanent sovereignty over the natural resources of their respective countries and against colonialism and neo-colonialism have become an irresistible trend in the world today. the conditions and circumstances in the development of various countries are different. therefore, in our opinion, full consultations should be held on common questions of international cooperation, a consensus should be reached on the guiding principles in a spirit of consultation on an equal footing and concrete arrangements be made by taking into account the conditions of various countries and different regions. no forcible unification should be sought.

"china shared the common historical lot of the countries of asia, africa and latin america which have all suffered from foreign aggression, plunder, interference and slavery.

and today, we are again facing the common struggles to protect and develop our natural resources, develop national economies and oppose hegemony. the chinese people resolutely support the large number of medium and small countries of asia, africa, latin america and other regions in their just struggles to safeguard the permanent sovereignty over the natural resources within their respective countries. we are convinced that so long as we developing countries rely on the people, strengthen our unity, support each other and conduct international cooperation on the basis of independence and self-reliance, we shall certainly gradually put our natural resources to full and rational use and build our respective countries into strong and prosperous states step by step."

Letter of China's Permanent Representative to United Nations to UN Secretary-General and President of Security Council

(NCNA-English United Nations, May 20, 1972)

huang hua, permanent representative of the people's republic of china to the united nations, sent a letter today to u.n. secretary-general kurt waldheim and president of the security council george bush, pointing out that it is entirely illegal and null and void for the u.s. and japanese governments to make an illicit transfer between themselves of china's territory tiaoyu and other islands and that the chinese government and people will never accept it. full text of the letter follows:

his excellency mr. kurt waldheim,
secretary-general of the united nations.

his excellency mr. george bush,
president of the security council.

your excellencies,

i have received the letter dated may 10, 1972 from the u.s. representative mr. george bush to the secretary-general circulated as a security council document on may 11, 1972. i am instructed to state the following:

the japanese people have waged a protracted struggle for the return of okinawa, forcing the u.s. government to return the "administrative rights" over okinawa to japan. however, the sato government has permitted the united states to retain a large number of military bases and installations in okinawa. this runs counter to the japanese people's desire for the complete and unconditional return of okinawa. it should be pointed out in particular that in their agreement concerning the ryukyu islands and the daito islands signed on june 17, 1971, the u.s. and japanese governments openly included china's territory the tiaoyu and other islands in the "reversion zone", which is a serious violation of the territory and sovereignty of the people's republic of china. the tiaoyu and other islands have been chinese territory since ancient times. it is entirely illegal and null and void for the u.s. and japanese governments

to make an illicit transfer between themselves of china's territory. the chinese government and people will never accept it.

i would request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the security council.

(signed) huang hua

permanent representative of the people's republic of china to the united nations

may 20, 1972 new york

UNCTAD Adopts More Resolutions

(NCNA-English Santiago, May 21, 1972)

an additional number of resolutions was adopted by the third united nations conference on trade and development (unctad) at plenary meetings held between the evening of may 19 and the morning of may 21.

these resolutions included "problems related to the mobilization of internal resources of developing countries", "compensation for the losses caused by the realignment of principal currencies", "outflow of financial resources from developing countries including debt servicing; the growing burden of debt servicing" and the "code of conduct for liner conferences". many developing countries in asia, africa and latin america including china voted for these resolutions while the united states and other "developed" nations voted against them or abstained. some other resolutions passed at the session were "special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries", "special measures related to the particular needs of the land-locked developing countries" and one on "the developing island countries". the conference, in a resolution known as "review of the institutional arrangements of unctad", decided to extend the membership of the united nations trade and development board from 55 nations to 68 in view of the increase of unctad members.

the report of the third unctad to the united nations general assembly, drafted by rapporteur raouf boudjakdji, was approved during the said period.

at a meeting held on the evening of may 20, the unctad adopted without voting a draft resolution on "inter-governmental consultations on basic commodities in connection with access to markets and pricing policies". while the representatives from a number of developing countries pointed out that the draft resolution was still far from satisfying the reasonable demands of the developing nations which are trying to alter the poor situation of their primary commodities, those from some "developed" countries including the united states expressed reservation on some of the paragraphs in the draft resolution. the u.s. representative even threatened to abstain if it was put to vote. this aroused the strong dissatisfaction of the representatives of a number of

asian, african and latin american countries who, in their speeches, denounced the insolence of the united states and a few other "developed" countries in trying hard to impede effort for an improvement of the situation of primary commodities in trade.

on the early morning of may 21, the chairman of the meeting submitted for deliberation a draft resolution on "the international monetary situation". before the resolution was put to vote, chinese representative lin chi-hsin took the floor. pointing to the remark in the draft resolution on the role and powers of the international monetary fund (imf) in the reform of the international monetary system, he said: "it must be noted that this organization does not represent all countries of the world, nor can it materialise the principle of equality among countries big or small. it must also be pointed out that the chiang kai-shek clique, which has long been discarded by the chinese people, cannot represent china at all, and that its participation in the imf is illegal and invalid." "in view of this, we shall not take part in the voting on the draft resolution."

he went on: "reform of the international monetary system should be discussed with the participation of all the countries concerned and decided through mutual consultations on the basis of the principle of equality among countries big or small. it must be conducive to world trade, taking into account in particular the interests of the developing countries. we firmly oppose the manipulation and monopolization of international monetary affairs by just a few countries."

at the meeting, a venezuelan representative vigorously denounced some "developed" countries for their repulsive attitudes at the session. he pointed out: "we have a daily growing belief in the combination of our own efforts with the collective actions of other developing countries, because, above all, we see from day to day the meagre hope on the part of the rich countries to seek rooms of understanding with the third world."

Third Session of UNCTAD Closes

(NCNA-English Santiago, May 21, 1972)

the third session of the united nations conference on trade and development (unctad) officially closed here this morning after some 40 days of discussions on a wide range of questions with regard to international economic and trade relations.

luis marchand, vice-president of the session, read out to the closing ceremony a written statement of clodomiro almeyda, president of the session and chilean foreign minister, who had left for europe this morning. almeyda pointed out in his statement that the resolution sponsored by the "group of 77" on "steps to achieve a greater measure of agreement on principles governing international trade relations and trade policies conducive to development" was one of the most important resolutions passed by unctad at its third session. he said: "i want to refer to the principle that every country has the sovereign right to

freely dispose of its natural resources in the interest of the economic development and well-being of its people and any external measures or pressure, political or economic, against the exercise of this right is a violation of the principles of self-determination of peoples and non-intervention." he also emphasised "the right of developing countries to dispose of marine resources within the limits of their national jurisdiction which have to be established in accordance with the needs of development and well-being of their peoples".

manuel perez-guerrero, secretary-general of unctad, in his speech expressed gratitude to the government and people of the host country chile for their contribution to the session and pointed to the positive role played by developing countries.

head of the chinese delegation chou hua-min also addressed the closing ceremony. he expressed hearty thanks to the government and people of the host country chile for their warm and friendly hospitality accorded to the chinese delegation and paid tribute to the president of the 3rd session and the secretary-general of unctad, to representatives of many friendly countries and to the conference staff.

chou hua-min noted in his speech, "it is the first time that the delegation of the people's republic of china has come to attend the united nations conference on trade and development. we are happy to see that with a view to safeguarding state sovereignty and developing national economy, representatives of the majority of the developing countries have, on the common basis of the 'declaration of lima', exposed in various aspects the untold harms done to them by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism in pushing the policies of aggression, expansion and plunder, expressed their strong will to establish international economic and trade relations based on equality and mutual benefit and put forward many reasonable demands in the interest of the people of all countries. the developing countries have in the struggle further strengthened their unity and cooperation, harmonized their common positions and are playing a growing role in international affairs."

he went on, "the discussions at the current session of the conference show that in solving problems of common interest on trade and development, it is necessary to observe the principle that all countries, big or small, should be equal and that international affairs must be settled by all concerned through consultation. despite certain differences in our respective conditions and level of development, we, the countries of the third world, are closely linked up by our common historical sufferings and common task of struggle. so long as we dearly treasure and constantly strengthen the unity and cooperation among us, unite more friends and make concerted efforts in our joint struggle, we will surely be able to remove the obstacles set up by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and solve problems of common concern."

chou hua-min said, "china is a country of the third world. at the conference, we and the friends from other developing countries have supported and encouraged each other, and we have learnt from them a great deal of valuable experience."

he said: it is a long-term and arduous task to establish economic and trade relations based on equality and mutual benefit among all countries of the world, and this task calls for unremitting efforts.

he concluded, "we are deeply convinced that a just cause is sure to triumph. to this end, we are ready to make energetic endeavours together with the overwhelming majority of countries."

the representatives of ceylon, ethiopia and brazil spoke on behalf of the asian, african and latin american countries respectively of the "group of 77". they all praised the government and people of the host country for their contribution to the session and their enthusiastic reception of the delegations.

the head of the chilean delegation made a speech in acknowledgement of the delegations' appreciation of the contribution of the government and people of chile.

the third session of unctad came to a close after adopting a series of resolutions and reelecting the u.n. trade and development board which comprises china and 67 other nations.

UN Economic and Social Council Concludes Two-Day Discussion on Status of Women

(NCNA-English United Nations, May 24, 1972)

the social committee of the 52nd session of the u.n. economic and social council concluded its two-day discussion on the item of the status of women and adopted 13 draft resolutions on women's right in its various aspects this afternoon.

during the debate, representatives of certain countries found an excuse for deferring the discussion on the draft resolution on the protection of women and children in emergency and armed conflict in the struggle for peace, self-determination, national liberation and independence.

the representatives of chile, egypt and many other countries refuted their assertion. humberto diaz casanueva of chile said that this was an extremely urgent draft resolution that should be adopted without delay at a time when the imperialists were carrying out horrible destruction in viet nam. amre moussa of the egypt said that this question should occupy an important place in all international bodies.

speaking before the voting, wu tsien, deputy representative of the chinese delegation to the session, expressed support in the main for the draft resolutions submitted by the commission on the status of women. because of the difference in views on two draft resolutions, the chinese delegation decided not to participate in the voting.

in her speech at the meeting yesterday afternoon, wu tsien gave an account of the present status of

chinese women and expounded her view on this matter. she said, "we are of the opinion that it is the common interest and urgent desire of women of all countries to eliminate discrimination against women, safeguard their rights and status and realize equality between men and women.

"like the people of most of the asian, african and latin american countries, the chinese people had the experience of suffering from imperialist aggression and oppression. we are fully aware that the people and women of the third world have over a long period waged heroic and tenacious struggles against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, for the independence of their countries and national liberation and for the emancipation of women. in this connection, we express our deep sympathy and resolute support to them. the chinese women express sympathy and support to the women of all countries in their struggle against wars of aggression, for social progress and for their proper rights. the struggles of the people and women of asia, africa, latin america and other parts of the world, in turn, constitute a great encouragement and support to our cause of revolution and national construction.

"all women in china have the right to elect and to be elected, irrespective of nationality, economic status, educational level and religious belief. many outstanding women workers, women members of people's communes and revolutionary women intellectuals enjoy the confidence of the people who have elected them to posts in charge of state affairs. quite a few women are in leading positions in central and local governments organs, proving themselves to be capable leading cadres."

she stated, "today, all women in china who have the ability and desire to work have taken up jobs in society. like men, they are engaged in activities in the fields of industry, agriculture, commerce, culture, education, science, public health, literature and arts, creating material and spiritual wealth for the country. as masters of their own country, they are making active and outstanding contributions in various fields of our national construction, giving full play to their wisdom, talent and creative ability which were stifled in the old society. chinese women receive equal pay for equal work and enjoy labour protection. moreover, the state and the collective have set up various welfare undertakings which help relieve women from the heavy burden of household chores and look after the health of women and children.

"through their personal experience, the chinese women have become deeply aware that only by achieving national independence and national liberation can women's emancipation be realized. otherwise, the rights and status of women are out of the question. in those long years of arduous struggles, the chinese women, under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung and the chinese communist party, plunged themselves into the great revolutionary wars of combating the imperialists and their lackeys, the reactionaries at home, in order to win national independence, freedom and liberation. together with the rest of the chinese people, they fought with dauntless heroism and staunch militancy, and defeated the imperialists and the reactionaries, thereby securing their own emancipation. practice shows that the broad masses of women who eagerly desire to free themselves from the shackles of the old society constitute a tremendous force of the revolution and form an important component part of the cause of national liberation."

Chinese Representative Speaks on Human Rights at ECOSOC Social Committee Meeting

(NCNA-English United Nations, May 30, 1972)

chinese representative wang jun-sheng spoke on the question of human rights at the meeting of the social committee of the united nations economic and social council this morning.

wang jun-sheng vehemently denounced the south african and rhodesian white racist regimes and the portuguese colonial authorities, all supported by the u.s. and some other imperialist countries, for pursuing the policy of racialism in southern africa and some other regions. he sternly condemned israeli zionism for its aggression against palestine and other arab countries. he supported pakistan's reasonable demand that india release the prisoners of war, pointing out that the indian government should comply with the resolutions on the indo-pakistan question adopted by the u.n. general assembly and the security council.

wang jun-sheng said, "the barbarous systems of racial discrimination and apartheid which exist in southern africa and some other regions today are the outcome of the policy of colonialism and imperialism. the existence and continuation of these systems are a serious challenge to the purposes and principles of the u.n. charter as well as to the fundamental rights of the people throughout the world. this is absolutely intolerable to all the countries and peoples that uphold justice.

"the chinese government and people have always deeply sympathized with and resolutely supported the peoples who are subjected to racial discrimination and colonial oppression in their just struggle for national independence and fundamental human rights. the chinese government has always refrained from having any diplomatic contacts with the south african and rhodesian white racist regimes, nor does it have any economic or trade relations with them, direct or indirect. the chinese government has all along strictly adhered to this just stand. after the restoration of china's lawful rights in the united nations, the chinese representatives have reaffirmed on many occasions, in the u.n. general assembly, the security council and other u.n. bodies, the chinese government's just stand of resolutely supporting the african peoples in their struggle against racial discrimination and apartheid. the chinese government firmly maintains that the white racist regimes in south africa and rhodesia as well as the portuguese colonialist rule must be brought to an immediate end, so that the peoples of azania, zimbabwe, namibia, angola, mozambique and guinea (bissau) may achieve their national independence free from any outside interference."

he pointed out that it is with the energetic political, economic and military support of the united states and some other imperialist countries that the white racist regimes in south africa and rhodesia and the portuguese authorities have been able to continue their colonialist rule in africa. the united nations should sternly condemn this.

he emphasized, "the struggles waged by the peoples of azania, zimbabwe, namibia and the portuguese colonies are

just and just struggles are bound to triumph. we are convinced that, with the support of the african people and the people of the whole world, they will surely win final victory, so long as they unite as one and persevere in protracted struggles."

he continued, "the chinese government and people strongly condemn israeli zionism for its aggression against palestine and other arab countries and strongly condemn israel for its crime of trampling on the fundamental human rights of the arab people in the occupied territories."

wang jun-sheng pointed out that with the support of the u.s. government, israel launched three large-scale wars of aggression against palestine and other arab countries, occupied large tracts of arab territory and drove out of their homeland millions of palestinians and other arab people who had lived there for generations. israel enforced a fascist rule in the occupied territories, in an attempt to change the demographic structure there, so as to realize their despicable aim of perpetuating their occupation of palestine and other arab territories.

he said, "in our opinion, the fundamental way to uphold the legitimate rights of the people in the israeli-occupied territories is: israel must withdraw from all the arab territories it has occupied; the palestinian people's rights to national existence, including their right to return to their homeland, must be restored; israel must cease its further expansion and aggression against the arab countries."

wang jun-sheng solemnly stated, "the chinese government and people always stand on the side of the palestinian and other arab peoples who are subjected to aggression, firmly support the just struggles of the palestinian people to restore their national rights and of the arab countries to recover their lost territories, and resolutely oppose any political deals at the expense of their right to existence and their territory and sovereignty. this principled stand of ours is firm and unshakable. we are convinced that no matter what twists and turns or reversals may arise on the road of advance of the palestinian and other arab peoples, the u.s.-israeli aggressors are doomed to fail and the palestinian and other arab peoples are bound to triumph."

he noted that the chinese delegation supports the condemnation made in resolution 3 adopted by the 28th session of the commission on human rights, at the war crimes committed by israel in occupied arab territories. the representative of the united states spoke in defence of israel and deplored this observation. this can only further show that israel has obtained the connivance and support of u.s. imperialism in its aggression against arab countries and in its atrocities on the occupied arab territories.

wang jun-sheng added, "the chinese delegation supports the reasonable demand made by the representative of pakistan in his speech that the indian authorities release and repatriate the pakistan prisoners of war in accordance with the geneva conventions of 1949. the chinese delegation also maintains that the indian government should comply with the resolutions on the indo-pakistan question adopted by the u.n. general assembly and the security council last december."

UN Economic and Social Council Concludes 52nd Session

(NCNA-English United Nations, Jun. 2, 1972)

the economic and social council of the united nations concluded its 52nd session here this afternoon.

the plenary meetings of the council yesterday and today approved resolutions adopted at the economic committee and the social committee in the last two weeks concerning human rights, status of women, natural resources, narcotic drugs, social development, etc. including the resolution on "protection of women and children in emergency and armed conflict in the struggle for peace, self-determination, national liberation and independence" and the "convention on the suppression and punishment of the crime of apartheid".

under the strong demand of egypt, pakistan, chile and other afro-asian and latin american countries and despite the disapproval of the united states and some other western countries, the plenary meeting decided to retain on the provisional agenda of the next council session the item on "permanent sovereignty over natural resources of developing countries". chinese representative wang jun-sheng pointed out that the chinese delegation supports the retaining of the item for this reflects the wishes of the afro-asian and latin american countries.

pakistan, the sudan, peru and some other afro-asian and latin american countries tabled a draft resolution at the plenary meeting, requesting that the newly-founded inter-governmental committee on science and technology should in the main serve to promote the development in science and technology of developing countries. u.s. representative paxton dunn tabled a draft resolution which, he admitted, is "diametrically opposed" to the above resolution. soviet representative gennady lissov said that in his view, both draft resolutions contained much food for thought. failing to reach an agreement, the plenary meeting of the council decided to defer further discussion on the problem.

when the economic committee of the u.n. economic and social council discussed the application of science and technology to development, chinese deputy representative chien cho-po said that many representatives pointed out in their speeches that the work of the inter-governmental committee on science and technology should be orientated in favour of the development of the developing countries. the chinese delegation agrees to this opinion.

he said: "with regard to international aid, the chinese delegation is of the opinion that the purpose of aid, either bilateral or multilateral, is not to make the recipient countries dependent on foreign countries but to help them embark step by step on the road of self-reliance and independent economic development. we are deeply convinced that despite their weaker foundation in science and technology, the developing countries with their industrious, valiant and intelligent people can certainly raise their scientific and technological level step by step, so long as they are good at proceeding from the actual conditions of their respective countries, formulating independently their own policies for the development of science and technology, fully mobilizing and bringing into play the labour initiative and creativeness of the people, making full use of their own resources and training their scientific and technological personnel,

and on this basis striving to secure the support and cooperation of other countries and peoples and to benefit from the advanced scientific and technological achievements and experience of other countries. the great majority of the developing countries share the same lot and are faced with common tasks and problems and have a lot of experience which may prove to be mutually beneficial."

chien cho-po stressed: "we must guard against the attempts of the colonialists and neo-colonialists to exert all kinds of pressure in the name of 'aid' to serve their political and economic purposes by exploiting the backwardness of the developing countries in their economy, science and technology, and taking advantage of their temporary difficulties. we hold that, in providing aid to other countries, the sovereignty of the recipient countries should be strictly respected, no conditions should be attached and no privileges asked for. we firmly oppose the attempts of the colonialists and neo-colonialists to incorporate the recipient countries into their spheres of influence, plunder their resources, interfere in their internal affairs, trample upon their independence and sovereignty or obstruct their development under the disguise of 'aid'."

during the session of the economic and social council, its economic committee also discussed the item of population. the representatives of egypt, sweden and some other countries exposed and refuted the "global population strategy" advocated by the representatives of the united states and some other countries with the aim of interfering in the internal affairs of other countries. in his speech chinese deputy representative an tung pointed out, "the fundamental cause of poverty and economic backwardness of the developing countries in asia, africa and latin-america lies not in over-population but in the prolonged exploitation and plunder by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. innumerable facts have fully well proved that once the asian, african and latin-american countries have shaken off the colonial shackles of imperialism and won complete political and economic independence, they will be able to overcome the state of poverty and backwardness step by step and advance on the road of prosperous development."

UNCHE Approves Chinese Proposal on Forming Special Working Group to Revise Draft Declaration

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Jun. 9, 1972)

the united nations conference on the human environment at its plenary meeting yesterday afternoon unanimously approved a proposal of the delegation of the people's republic of china and decided to set up a special working group to discuss changes in the draft "declaration on the human environment".

the draft "declaration on the human environment" was originally prepared by the united states, japan and 25 other countries before the conference. it fails to reflect the desire of the developing countries. the representatives of a number of countries put forward their views and urged a revision of the draft. the representatives of the united states, japan and some other countries used various pretexts to oppose further discussion. this was an attempt to impose their will on

the developing countries which were in the majority at the conference. in view of this, the chinese delegation submitted on june 7 a proposal on the setting up of an ad hoc committee on the "declaration on the human environment", requesting that time should be duly extended for discussing the draft declaration.

speaking at the plenary meeting yesterday afternoon, the representative of uruguay urged the conference to consider immediately the proposal submitted by the chinese delegation the previous day. the representative of argentina spoke in support of the motion made by the uruguayan representative. the meeting agreed through a vote to carry out a debate on the chinese proposal immediately.

chinese representative pi chi-lung in his speech expounded the reasons of the chinese delegation for setting up an ad hoc committee on the "declaration on the human environment". he said that the conservation and improvement of the human environment was an important question relating to the people's interests and economic development of various countries in the world, and was the urgent desire of the peoples of the world. the chinese government and people actively approved of and supported the convening of the u.n.c.h.e. our delegation came here willing to make common efforts with all so that the conference will gain positive results. he continued that the "declaration on the human environment" was the main document to be discussed by the conference. it had to do with the responsibilities to be undertaken and the guiding principles of action to be abided by various governments in the conservation and improvement of the human environment. it must be dealt with seriously and discussed extensively so that the declaration would reflect the views of the great majority of the countries and embody the interests and demands of the developing countries. he pointed out: we were of the opinion that the conference must adhere to the principles that all countries, big or small, should be equal and that the affairs of the world should be handled by all countries of the world; and he suggested that there should be enough time and an ad hoc committee to allow all the delegations to the conference to have ample opportunities to express their views and conduct full discussions on the draft declaration.

then, the iranian representative took the floor. he expressed support for the chinese proposal and suggested that the committee be changed into a special working group. the representative of the united states expressed the apprehension that changes in the declaration might not yield results. he expressed the hope that the "declaration on the human environment" would be submitted to the meeting for approval without making any changes. the representative of tunisia pointed out that various african delegations supported the spirit of the chinese proposal. those speaking in support of the chinese proposal were also representatives of italy, argentina, the sudan (representing the african group), the philippines, norway (representing norway and denmark), yugoslavia, switzerland and uruguay. chinese representative pi chi-lung again took the floor, saying: we accepted the change suggested by the iranian delegation. he added, we suggest that further consultations would be conducted among various delegations to settle the formation of the special working group.

ingemund bengtsson, executive chairman of the conference, put the proposal to vote. the conference unanimously approved the chinese proposal.

Chairman of Chinese Delegation Speaks at UNCHE

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Jun. 10, 1972)

tang ke, chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china and vice-minister of the fuel and chemical industries, spoke at the united nations conference on the human environment this morning. he pointed out that the conservation and improvement of the human environment was a vital issue affecting the people's livelihood and economic development of all countries and the chinese government and people actively approved of and supported this conference. he solemnly declared that the presence of the representatives of the south korean and south vietnamese puppet cliques at this conference was totally illegal and he expressed the regret that the german democratic republic was not represented at this conference. he sternly condemned u.s. imperialism for brutally massacring people and seriously polluting and destroying the environment in its war of aggression against viet nam, cambodia and laos. he expounded the position of the chinese delegation on the conservation and improvement of the human environment. he exposed the fact that there were now certain people who ignored the fact that the superpowers had manufactured and stockpiled large quantities of nuclear weapons; on the contrary, they pretended to be impartial and opposed all nuclear tests without making any distinction. he reiterated the consistent stand of the chinese government for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons.. following is the full text of his speech:

mr. president,
fellow representatives,

first of all, allow me, in the name of the delegation of the people's republic of china, to thank the government and people of sweden, the host country of this conference, for the warm hospitality which they have accorded us.

the conservation and improvement of the human environment is a vital issue affecting the people's livelihood and economic development of all countries as well as an urgent wish of the peoples of the whole world. this conference is being held on the initiative of the swedish government and with the support of many countries. positive ideas and recommendations have been put forward to the conference by many states and social workers, scholars and experts. the chinese government and people actively approve of and support this conference. our delegation has come here to work together with all of you for the conservation and improvement of the human environment and secure positive results for the conference.

here, we deem it necessary to point out solemnly that the representatives of the puppet cliques of south korea and south viet nam absolutely cannot represent the peoples of korea and viet nam and that only the government of the democratic people's republic of korea can represent the korean people and only the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam can represent the vietnamese people. the presence of the representatives of the puppet cliques of south korea and south viet nam at this conference is totally illegal. at the same time.

we regret that the german democratic republic is not represented at this conference.

mr. president and fellow representatives,

in a growing number of areas of the world the human environment is now subjected to contamination and damage, and this has even become serious social problems in some of the areas. air has been poisoned, garbage has become a catastrophe, rivers, seas and oceans have been polluted, the growth and reproduction of fauna and flora have been affected, economic development has been hampered, and the health of the broad masses of people has been seriously threatened or harmed. this cannot but arouse the deep concern of the people of all countries. to conserve and improve the human environment, to fight pollution, has become an urgent and vital issue in ensuring the healthy development of the human race. in our opinion, the increasingly serious pollution and damage of the human environment in certain regions which has become an outstanding issue is mainly the result of the development of capitalism into imperialism and particularly the policies of plunder, aggression and war frenziedly pursued by the superpowers.

since world war ii, u.s. imperialism, in its attempt for world hegemony, has committed agggression and interference everywhere, particularly ruthless suppression of the struggles of the people in asia, africa and latin america to win and safeguard national independence. as is known to all, in its war of aggression against viet nam, cambodia and laos, u.s. imperialism, in total disregard of the opposition by the people of the world, including the american people, has not only repeatedly intensified its naval and air attacks against the whole of viet nam, but has become panic-stricken and has been fanatically using toxic chemicals and poisonous gas continuously in southern viet nam, laos and of late even northern viet nam. this barbarous atrocity on the part of the united states has resulted in massive killing of innocent old people, women and children as well as unprecedented and serious destruction of the human environment. innumerable houses have been rased to the ground, great stretches of fertile land have been reduced to bomb craters, rivers and water resources have been polluted, forests and agricultural crops destroyed and certain biological species are faced with the danger of extinction. this shocking atrocity committed by u.s. imperialism cannot but arouse the utmost indignation of the people throughout the world as well as all those who are engaged in the work of protecting the human environment.

recently, regardless of the opposition and condemnation of public opinion within and outside the country, the u.s. government has embarked brazenly on a new military adventure in viet nam by mining the ports of the democratic republic of viet nam and dispatching massive naval and air forces to carry out wanton bombings and shellings and attacks on rural areas, cities, factories and lines of communications. particularly at this moment when the rainy season has begun, it went so far as to bomb the dykes of the red river in an attempt to create a man-made flood catastrophe. this is a provocation against the vietnamese people and is also a provocation against the people of the world.

the delegation of the people's republic of china holds that our conference should not remain indifferent towards

such atrocities. we should strongly condemn the united states for its wanton bombings and shellings, use of chemical weapons, massacre of the people, destruction of human lives, annihilation of plants and animals and pollution of the environment. the u.s. government must stop immediately its aggression on and intervention in viet nam, withdraw the u.s. aggressor troops and the accomplice troops unconditionally and totally, put an end to the war "vietnamization" programme, stop its massacre of the vietnamese people and destruction of the vietnamese people's living environment and end its support to the nguyen van thieu puppet clique.

in contending for world hegemony, the superpowers carried out frenzied arms expansion and war preparations, encroached on the sovereignty of other countries, placed the economy of other countries under their control and set up military bases everywhere abroad. their aircraft carrying nuclear bombs arrogantly fly in the air space of other countries, and their submarines equipped with nuclear missiles dash about in the territorial waters of other countries. running after high profits, imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and their monopoly capitalist groups in disregard of the life or death of the people, frantically plunder and exploit the people of other countries, damage their resources, discharge harmful substances at will and pollute and contaminate the environment of their own countries as well as that of other countries. they do not hesitate to spend huge sums of money each year on arms race, but are unwilling to spare the minimum funds for the conservation and improvement of the environment in their own countries or compensate for the loss of other sovereign states subjected to their pollution and damage. these crimes of the imperialists, colonialists, neo-colonialists and their monopoly capitalist groups have aroused mounting dissatisfaction and opposition among the people of the world. we actively support the people throughout the world in their just struggle against the policies of plunder, aggression and war of the superpowers and in their just struggle against pollution.

at present, many countries in asia, africa and latin america wish to develop their national economy and to build a modern industry. this is an important aspect of their efforts to free themselves from the economic control of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and become independent, strong and prosperous. this just demand has the strong support of the chinese government and people. through practice in their protracted revolutionary struggles, the chinese people have become keenly aware that only by building an independent national industry can the people's livelihood continuously improve and the country become prosperous and strong. of course, as industry develops, environmental sanitation will also be affected. however, this problem can be solved along with social progress and the advance of modern science and technology. we must not give up eating for fear of choking, nor refrain from building our own industry for fear of pollution and damage to the environment.

in old china, owing to long-term oppression and plunder by imperialism and its lackeys, the rural areas were on the brink of bankruptcy and industry was extremely backward, with hardly any heavy industry of her own. at that time the chinese people were reduced to utter poverty, millions struggled on the verge of starvation and death, conservation and improvement of the environment of

the working people was out of the question, and their health and sanitation were deteriorating with each passing day.

under the brilliant leadership of the chinese communist party led by chairman mao tsetung, the chinese people waged protracted heroic struggles, finally overthrew the rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism and founded the people's republic of china; thereupon the people turned over and became masters of their own country. during the twenty or more years since the founding of new china, our people have carried out large-scale socialist economic construction on the principles of independence and self-reliance, thus transforming the poverty-stricken and backward old china into a socialist state with initial prosperity. the industry and agriculture of our country are developing vigorously and the output of major industrial and agricultural products has increased considerably compared with pre-liberation days. as production develops, the living standard of our people has far surpassed that of pre-liberation days, and health and sanitation have shown marked improvement. our government is now beginning to work in a planned way to prevent and eliminate industrial pollution of the environment by waste gas, liquid and residue in accordance with the principles of over-all planning, rational distribution, multiple utilization, turning the harmful into the beneficial, relying on the masses, everybody taking a part, protecting the environment and benefiting the people. for many years, we have been conducting mass patriotic sanitation campaigns and afforestation activities, stepping up soil improvement, preventing soil erosion, actively transforming the old cities, constructing new industrial and mining areas in a planned way, etc. so as to protect and improve the human environment. facts have proved that, provided the people are masters of their country and the government genuinely serves the people and takes their interests to heart, development of industry will benefit the people and the problem arising from industrial development can be solved.

here we would also like to deal briefly with the relationship between population growth and protection of the human environment. we hold that of all things in the world, people are the most precious. the masses have boundless creative power. to develop social production and create social wealth depends on people, and to improve the human environment also depends on people. the history of mankind has proved that the pace of development of production, science and technology always surpasses by far the rate of population growth; the possibility of man's exploitation and utilization of natural resources is inexhaustible. moreover, with the progress in science and technology, man's use of natural resources will increasingly grow in depth and scope. mankind will create ever greater quantities of wealth to meet the needs of its own subsistence and development. mankind's ability to transform the environment will also grow continuously along with social progress and the advance of science and technology. this can be illustrated by the case of china. the rate of population growth in our country has been relatively rapid. while in 1949 our population was over 500 million, in 1970 it exceeded 700 million. however, because we had driven out the imperialist plunderers and overthrown the system of exploitation the standard of living of the people has not lowered but gradually improved in spite of the relatively rapid growth of the population. the country has not

become poorer but has gradually become prosperous, the people's living environment has not deteriorated but has gradually improved. of course, this in no way means that we approve of the unchecked growth of the population. our government has always advocated family planning, and the publicity, education and other measures adopted over the years have begun to produce some effects. it is wholly groundless to think that population growth in itself will bring about pollution and damage of the environment and give rise to poverty and backwardness.

mr. president and fellow representatives,

our position on the question of the conservation and improvement of the human environment is as follows: we support the developing countries in building their national economies on the principle of independence, exploiting their natural resources in accordance with their own needs and gradually improving the well-being of their people. each country has the right to determine its own environment standards and policies in the light of its own conditions, and no country whatsoever should undermine the interests of the developing countries under the pretext of protecting the environment. any international policies and measures for the improvement of the human environment should respect the sovereignty and economic interests of all countries and conform to the immediate and long-range interests of the developing countries. we are firmly opposed to the imperialist policies of plunder, aggression and war. we are firmly opposed to the superpowers subjecting other countries to their control and plunder on the pretext of improving the human environment. victim countries have the right to apply sanctions against and demand compensation from those culprit countries which encroach on their sovereignty, damage their resources and pollute and poison their environment. energetic measures should be adopted to stop those actions of dumping harmful substances into the high seas, polluting the sea water, damaging marine resources and threatening navigation and the safety of coastal countries.

at present, the international situation is continuing to develop in the direction in favour of the peoples of the world and unfavourable to imperialism and reaction. it has become an irresistible trend of history that countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution. the world will surely move towards progress and light. mankind makes constant progress and nature undergoes constant change; they never remain at the same level. therefore, man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing. ideas of stagnation, pessimism and inertia are all wrong. on the question of the human environment, there is no ground for any negative view. we are convinced that along with social progress and the advance of science and technology and provided that the governments of the countries concerned genuinely take the interests of the people to heart, take the coming generations to heart, rely on the masses and bring their role into full play, they will certainly be able to exploit and utilize natural resources more fully and also wholly capable of effectively solving the problem of environmental pollution and create better working and living conditions for the working people and a beautiful environment for mankind.

mr. president and fellow representatives,

we deem it necessary here for us to say a few words on the question of nuclear monopoly, nuclear threats and nuclear blackmail by the superpowers. the superpowers are vigorously developing their nuclear weapons and stepping up their nuclear arms race in their struggle for hegemony. they have not only manufactured and stockpiled large quantities of nuclear weapons within their own countries, but have also set up nuclear bases on the territories of other countries, thus constituting a great threat to the human environment and the security of the people of the world. for the purpose of safeguarding international peace, protecting the security and environment of mankind, a resolute struggle must be waged against the nuclear monopoly, nuclear threats and nuclear blackmail of the superpowers.

china develops nuclear weapons solely for the purpose of defence and for breaking the nuclear monopoly and ultimately eliminating nuclear weapons and nuclear war. china's nuclear weapons are still in the experimental stage. the chinese government has consistently stood for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons and proposed to convene a summit conference of all countries of the world to discuss this question and, as a first step, to reach an agreement on the non-use of nuclear weapons at any time and under any circumstances. our government has on many occasions declared that at no time and under no circumstances will china be the first to use nuclear weapons. however, the superpowers which possess large quantities of nuclear weapons have to this date refused to commit themselves not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. for this, all the countries and people who cherish peace and uphold justice cannot but express their utmost indignation.

at present, there are some countries which are worried by nuclear pollution. such sentiment is understandable. but we hold that the fundamental cause of the threat to the existence of mankind and the human environment by nuclear war should be eliminated. it is regrettable that there are now certain people who ignore the fact that the superpowers have manufactured and stockpiled large quantities of nuclear weapons and threaten the small and medium countries. they ignore the fact that the u.s. government is conducting a barbarous war in viet nam, laos and cambodia, massacring the people and poisoning the environment. on the contrary, they pretend to be impartial and oppose all nuclear tests without making any distinction. this is what the chinese delegation cannot accept.

since the opening of this conference, representatives of many countries have expressed very good observations on the question of protection and improvement of the human environment. many countries have also submitted positive proposals and ideas with regard to the declaration on the human environment. in our opinion, the declaration on the human environment is a programmatic document of this conference and it should be widely discussed and fully consulted by all the participating countries to this conference. now the plenary session has decided to set up a special working group to discuss the amendment of the declaration. we wish to exert our efforts together with the representatives of various participating countries so that the declaration will give full expression to the stand and desire of the participating countries, the developing countries in particular.

china is still a developing country, and the level of our science and technology is still not high. we still lack experience in conserving and improving the human environment and have to make greater efforts. we wish to learn from all successful experience of other countries in the field of the protection and enhancement of the human environment. we wish this conference success.

that is all i wish to say, thank you.

Chinese Representative to UNCHE Reiterates China's Stand on Nuclear Tests

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Jun. 14, 1972)

_____ the united nations conference on the human environment adopted at its plenary meeting today a resolution on the so-called prohibition and condemnation of nuclear tests sponsored by new zealand and other countries. china voted against the resolution. before it was put to vote, chinese representative chen hai-feng delivered a speech at the meeting condemning the nuclear arms drive conducted by the superpowers in their struggle for hegemony and reiterating the chinese government's consistent stand for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons.

chen hai-feng declared, "the superpowers are frantically developing their nuclear weapons and stepping up their nuclear arms race in their struggle for hegemony. they have not only manufactured and stockpiled large quantities of nuclear weapons in their own countries, but have also set up nuclear bases on the territories of other countries, thus constituting a great menace to the human environment and the security of the peoples of the world. to safeguard international peace and protect the security and environment of mankind, a resolute struggle must be waged against the nuclear monopoly, nuclear threats and nuclear blackmail of the superpowers."

the chinese representative continued, "china develops nuclear weapons solely for the purpose of defence, for breaking the nuclear monopoly and ultimately eliminating nuclear weapons and nuclear war. china's nuclear weapons are still in the experimental stage. the chinese government has consistently stood for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons and proposed the convocation of a summit conference of all countries of the world to discuss this question and, as a first step, to reach an agreement on the non-use of nuclear weapons at any time and under any circumstances. our government has on many occasions declared that at no time and under no circumstances will china be the first to use nuclear weapons. however, the superpowers which possess large quantities of nuclear weapons have to this date refused to commit themselves not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. for this all the countries and people who cherish peace and uphold justice cannot but express their utmost indignation."

chen hai-feng added, "at present, there are some countries which are worried by nuclear pollution. such sentiments are understandable. but we hold that the

fundamental cause of the threat to the existence of mankind and the human environment by nuclear war should be eliminated. it is regrettable that certain people ignore the fact that the superpowers have manufactured and stockpiled large quantities of nuclear weapons to threaten the small and medium countries, and that the u.s. government is conducting a barbarous war in viet nam, laos and cambodia, massacring the people and poisoning the environment. they pretend to be impartial and oppose all nuclear tests indiscriminately. this is what the chinese delegation cannot accept.

"we are willing to work together with all justice-upholding countries and peace-loving people of the world for the complete, total and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons," chen hai-feng concluded.

the resolution tabled by new zealand and some other countries condemns indiscriminately all nuclear tests, in particular those in the atmosphere, and calls for the abandonment of such tests. china, france and gabon voted against it, while britain, the united states, italy and 26 other countries abstained.

Spokesman for Chinese Delegation to UNCHE Elaborates Stand on Draft Environment Declaration

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Jun. 15, 1972)

china's principled stand on an environment declaration was elaborated by the spokesman of the chinese delegation to the united nations conference on the human environment at an interview with the hsinhua correspondent here in connection with the revision of the draft declaration on the human environment.

the spokesman declared:

"we have consistently maintained that all countries, big or small, should be equal. the affairs of the world must be handled by all countries of the world; the affairs of the united nations must be handled jointly by all the member states, and the superpowers should not be allowed to manipulate and monopolize them. since a declaration on the human environment will be an international document bearing upon the interests of all people of the world, it must be jointly drafted after thorough discussions and repeated consultations by all countries of the world."

the spokesman said that ten main principles should be considered in revising the draft declaration which were listed as follows:

"1. relationship between economic development and environment conservation.

"economic development and social progress are the indispensable prerequisite for the protection and improvement of the human environment. the urgent need for the developing countries at present is to develop their national economy, build a modern industry and a modern

agriculture and achieve complete economic independence so as to safeguard and consolidate their national independence, and, under this prerequisite, to improve their environment step by step. some highly developed countries, however, have seriously polluted their environment and even destroyed the environment of other countries and impaired the environment of the world. the condition and nature of the two are entirely different and must be treated with distinction.

"all countries have the right to shape their own environment policy in accordance with their own condition, but all of them should help promote the economic advancement of the developing countries and must not impair their interests.

"2. relationship between population growth and environment conservation.

"of all things in the world, people are the most precious. it is people who bring about social progress, create social wealth, develop science and technology, and, through their own industrious labour, continuously transform the human environment. the history of man has proved that the pace of development of production, science and technology always surpasses the rate of population growth. in the course of social progress and with the development of production, science and technology, mankind can create ever greater amount of wealth to meet the needs of its own subsistence and development and is entirely capable of improving its environment ever more effectively. it is wholly groundless to hold a pessimistic view in respect to the relationship between population growth and environment conservation. of course, the natural growth of population will bring new problems to the protection of the environment. but such problems can all be solved if a government truly takes the interests of its people to heart and adopts such correct principles and measures as rational planning for the distribution of urban and rural population in the course of the development of the national economy, appropriate control of the urban population, greater effort to protect and improve city environment and popularization of family planning.

"3. war and environment protection.

"war of aggression launched by imperialism has brought the greatest destruction to the human environment. imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism have made use of the highest achievements in modern technology to brutally massacre millions upon millions of people, destroy the culture and civilization of man and devastate the environment of human life, causing thus unparalleled disasters to mankind. all peace-loving and justice-upholding countries and people must act unswervingly to condemn and halt aggressive war launched by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

"to protect mankind and its environment, biological and chemical weapons, which cause genocide and serious destruction and pollution of the environment, must be resolutely banned and thoroughly destroyed and nuclear weapons must be completely prohibited and thoroughly destroyed. as a first step, it is essential that all the nuclear states reach an agreement on the non-use of nuclear weapons at any time and under any circumstances.

"4. the social cause of environment pollution.

"at present, in quite a number of areas of the world the human environment is contaminated and damaged, having even become a serious public nuisance in some of the areas. we hold that the main social cause for this state of affairs is that, as capitalism has developed into imperialism, the monopoly capitalist groups, which seek superprofits under serious anarchy in production, discharge at will and in disregard of the fate of the people harmful substances that pollute and poison the environment. the superpowers in particular, which pursue their imperialist policies of plunder, aggression and war, have destroyed the human environment even more seriously.

"5. the protection of natural resources.

"all countries have the right to exploit and utilize their natural resources in accordance with the needs of their economic development and to protect their natural resources from destruction.

"resolute efforts should be made to oppose the destructive exploitation of the natural resources of the developing countries by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism for the purpose of plunder. resolute support should be given to the just actions taken by the victim countries to apply sanctions against those who plunder and cause the destruction.

"6. fight against pollution.

"all governments should adopt measures to prohibit the discharge of poisonous materials which are detrimental to the human environment and to public health, and to find ways and means to solve the question.

"support should be given to the just struggles of all peoples fighting against public nuisance and for a cleaner environment.

"7. compensation for international pollution.

"all countries have the right to protect their environment from pollution from outside. any victim country whose environment is seriously polluted and poisoned by harmful substances discharged or dumped at will by another country is entitled to claim for compensation from that culprit country.

"8. international exchanges in scientific and technical knowledge on environment conservation.

"all governments should make vigorous efforts to apply and develop science and technology for the protection and improvement of the environment. advanced scientific and technical knowledge in this field should not be monopolized by one or two countries, but should be popularized and imparted gratis to the countries in need of it, in particular to the developing countries, so as to help improve the human environment.

"9. international environment fund -- its establishment and use.

"a fund should be raised for international actions to protect and improve the environment. it should be

furnished by the major industrially developed countries, especially countries which seriously pollute the international environment.

"10. International cooperation in the conservation of the human environment.

"widespread international cooperation, including regional cooperation, in the improvement of environment should be advocated, with the respect of the sovereignty of all countries as a prerequisite. all forms of cooperation and all actions in this field should be done in the spirit of full consultation among nations, big or small, on an equal footing. no country should be allowed to encroach on the sovereignty of another country, interfere in its internal affairs and undermine its interests under the pretext of protecting the environment."

Chinese Delegation Makes Statement at UNCHE

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Jun. 16, 1972)

tang ke, chairman of the chinese delegation to the united nations conference on the human environment, made a statement at the plenary meeting here this afternoon in connection with the "declaration on human environment".

the chairman of the chinese delegation stated: "the 'declaration on human environment' is an international document which is related to the interests of the peoples. it is our opinion that it should be drawn up by all the countries of the world after full discussions and consultations. but on the original agenda of this conference, not only there was no ad hoc committee set up in order to go into deeper and broader discussions, but also the time assigned for the discussion was only six hours. furthermore, it was alleged that there was no necessity to make any change on the draft declaration, thus intending to impose it upon the over one hundred countries participating in the conference. this is obviously unreasonable. the chinese delegation requested the conference to set up an ad hoc committee so that there could be more adequate time to discuss and amend it. this proposal of the chinese delegation has been adopted with the support of the broad participating countries and a working group on the declaration on the human environment was set up.

"the delegations of many countries have earnestly submitted many positive and constructive amendments to the draft declaration. in his speech on june 10, the chairman of the chinese delegation expounded the chinese government's stand and policy on environmental protection. during the sessions of the working group to amend the draft declaration, the chinese representative has repeatedly stated the stand and point of view of the chinese delegation on some of the important issues in the draft declaration. on june 12, we formally submitted the amendments of the chinese delegation on the draft declaration.

"through efforts made by the delegations of many countries, especially the developing countries, quite a

number of amendments were made and the original text of the draft declaration was improved to a certain extent. but we are obliged to point out that there are still some questions of principles in the declaration. there are still some positive and substantial amendments proposed by china and other developing countries which have not been fully discussed and adopted. for this we express our regret."

tang ke continued, "the principled stand of the delegation of the people's republic of china on vital issues in the declaration on the human environment has always been consistent and clear. at present there are still a number of points of view in the declaration to which we cannot agree. for instance, the declaration does not mention clearly that the major social root cause of environmental pollution is the policies of plunder, aggression and war pursued by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and in particular the superpowers. the declaration does not denounce the imperialists' war of aggression and their crimes of massacring innocent people and destroying human environment. particularly on the question of nuclear weapons, the chinese delegation reaffirmed the consistent stand of the chinese government and submitted the proposal on the complete prohibition and total destruction of nuclear weapons so as to fundamentally eliminate nuclear threats and nuclear pollution. this is in accord with the interests of the peoples of the world. but owing to the stubborn opposition and obstruction on the part of the superpowers and their extremely few followers, this proposal of ours was not written into the declaration. and the views formulated in the present declaration are unacceptable to our delegation."

tang ke recalled that since its participation in this conference, the chinese delegation had repeatedly reaffirmed the consistent position of the chinese government on this question. in its amendment on the draft declaration the chinese delegation explicitly proposed that principle 21 of the original draft be amended as follows: "for the purpose of protecting mankind and the human environment, there must be a resolute prohibition on the use and complete destruction of inhuman bio-chemical weapons which seriously destroy and pollute the environment, complete prohibition and total destruction of nuclear weapons, and as a first step, demand that all the nuclear powers reach a solemn agreement on the non-use of nuclear weapons at any time and under any circumstances."

tang ke continued, "we are of the deep conviction that only in this way can we fundamentally eliminate and check the pollution and destruction of the human environment by nuclear and bio-chemical weapons."

he said: "here, we would like to point out solemnly that the delegations of two countries, japan, which serves as a nuclear base of u.s. imperialism, and new zealand, which toes after the superpowers and serves as accomplice in the u.s. imperialists' war of aggression against viet nam, do not oppose the serious threat to mankind and human environment posed by the manufacturing and stockpiling of large quantities of nuclear weapons by the superpowers, and do not oppose wars of aggression by the superpowers. on the contrary and with ulterior motives, they even directed the spearhead against china under the pretext of preventing nuclear pollution, confusing public opinion and shielding the superpowers. all countries and peoples that love peace and uphold justice will come to see through clearly their attempts and manoeuvres.

"the chinese delegation maintains that since the duration of this conference on human environment is rather short and there are differences of principles on the declaration, the conference should not make a hasty decision on such an important international document. in the course of consultations, we agree to the point of view that if no consensus could be reached by the countries on matters of principle in the declaration, the method of seeking common ground while setting aside differences be adopted, that is, we write down in the declaration points of view to which we all agree and do not write in the declaration points of view upon which we have differences and leave them to be solved later. if the conference does not adopt even this procedure and insists on writing down in the declaration the clauses unacceptable to our delegation, then the chinese delegation will not take part in the voting on the declaration. we believe that this position of ours will have the sympathy and understanding of those countries which uphold justice and the people throughout the world.

"in spite of the fact that there are some difficulties and obstacles in the course of the conference, we hold that the prospect is bright. the just struggle of the people throughout the world against pollution and for the conservation and improvement of the human environment will certainly overcome all interferences and forge ahead in a correct orientation. the protection and improvement of the human environment rely mainly on the struggle of the peoples of the world. provided the governments genuinely take the interests of their peoples to heart and stand on the side of the people, the work to improve the environment will continuously obtain new achievements.

"we reaffirm that the chinese government and people strongly denounce imperialist policies of plunder, aggression and war which bring about the serious destruction of the human environment; strongly denounce the aggression against viet nam and indochina, the use of chemical weapons, the killing of the peoples of indochina, and the destroying of the human environment perpetrated by u.s. imperialism. the u.s. delegate alleged on june 12 that in the speech of the chinese delegation on june 10, the denunciation of this crime of u.s. imperialism is 'invective' and 'has nothing to do with the agenda of this conference'. this does not conform with facts and is not worth refuting.

"we resolutely support the just demand of the developing countries to safeguard their national independence, develop their national economy and to fundamentally improve their environment. we support the just struggle of the peoples against pollution. china will endeavour to work together with all the countries and peoples that love peace and uphold justice, and contribute to the protection and improvement of the human environment."

in conclusion, tang ke expressed heartfelt thanks for the warm and friendly reception accorded to the chinese delegation by the government and the people of the host country.

UN Security Council Adopts Resolution Condemning Israeli Aggression Against Lebanon

(NCNA-English United Nations, Jun. 26, 1972)

the u.n. security council adopted a resolution this evening, after three days of discussion, condemning israel for its armed aggression against lebanon and demanding that israel immediately release the abducted syrian and lebanese personnel. china and other 12 members of the security council voted for the draft resolution, while the united states and panama abstained.

china's representative huang hua pointed out in an explanatory speech at the voting that some of the phrases and wording of the draft resolution were not satisfactory and the chinese delegation had some reservations.

the resolution adopted at the security council this evening says that the security council is "gravely concerned at israel's failure to comply with the previous resolutions of the security council calling on her to desist forthwith from any violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of lebanon".

the security council, it says, "1. calls upon israel to strictly abide by the afore-mentioned resolutions and to refrain from all military acts against lebanon; 2. condemns, while profoundly deploring all acts of violence, the repeated attacks of israeli forces on lebanese territory and population in violation of the principles of the united nations charter and israel's obligations thereunder; 3. expresses the strong desire that appropriate steps will lead, as an immediate consequence, to the release in the shortest possible time of all syrian and lebanese military and security personnel abducted by israeli armed forces on 21 june 1972 on lebanese territory; 4. declares that if the above-mentioned steps do not result in the release of the abducted personnel or, if israel fails to comply with the present resolution, the council will reconvene at the earliest to consider further action."

explaining the vote, representative huang hua said, "grossly trampling upon the principles of the united nations charter and showing brazen contempt for the relevant security council resolutions, israel has over a long period carried out ceaseless armed aggression against lebanon and other arab countries. the present draft resolution has failed to reflect fully this actual state of affairs and failed to ask israel to abandon fundamentally its policies of aggression and war; it has failed to ask israel to compensate for the losses suffered by the victims of aggression and failed to demand in clear-cut terms that israel must no longer engage in acts of aggression in the future. all this falls short of satisfaction."

huang hua continued, "in the opinion of the chinese delegation, the israeli invasion of lebanon is a premeditated and planned act of aggression, and it is only logical that it should be condemned; whereas it is perfectly just for the palestinian and other arab peoples to take up arms to resist aggression and defend their national rights. they must be given support." disagreeing with the wording "deploring all acts of violence" used in certain paragraphs of the draft resolution, huang hua pointed out that "such a wording could be interpreted as

making no distinction between right and wrong, nor between the aggressors and the victims of aggression. the chinese delegation cannot agree to such an ambiguous wording. the chinese delegation states that it has serious reservation in regard to such a wording."

huang hua reiterated that the chinese government and people will, as always, firmly support the lebanese, palestinian and other arab peoples in their just struggle against aggression.

representative of the sudan rahmatalla abdulla said that the phrase "deploring all acts of violence" in the draft resolution was vague and it should be specific and should deal with the acts of aggression committed by israel from 21 to 23 june. he pointed out that acts of the palestinian liberation movements were not "acts of violence", as might otherwise be implied. he stressed that the detention of the abducted officers should invoke no delay or bargaining.

representative of somalia hussein nur elmi said that his delegation would have favoured a resolution which condemned israel more clearly and called on it to release forthwith the abducted officers. he expressed dissatisfaction over the vague reference to "all acts of violence" and the inadequate wording relating to the abducted officers. he said that the somali delegation would have submitted amendments to the draft resolution, but would not do so in view of the urgency of the matter, and would support the draft resolution.

u.s. representative george bush repeated his previous statements, asserting that the u.s. delegation favoured a draft resolution which must be "fair", "balanced" and "concerned terrorist attacks as well as acts by israel". this was to equate the aggressors with the victim. he also formally tabled a draft resolution which is seemingly fair but actually in favour of israel.

as the above-mentioned resolution was adopted, lazar mojsov, president of the council for june and representative of yugoslavia, stated that since a resolution had already been adopted on the question, he would not put the u.s. draft to the vote in accordance with established practice in the council unless there was a request for a vote. the u.s. representative did not ask for a vote.

taking part in the debate, george tomeh of syria pointed out that the abduction by israel of syrian officers visiting lebanon was a grave violation of international law. the syrian officers should be released promptly or the council would be called upon again for action, he said. he also condemned the war crimes committed by israel against the arab people and the expansionist policy of israel.

at the end of the meeting, lebanese representative edouard ghorra expressed thanks to those representatives. who had spoken most strongly for the just cause of lebanon against israeli aggression. he noted that the resolution just passed did not fully satisfy lebanon and demanded that israel stop all its acts of aggression against lebanon and that the abducted syrian officers be released immediately.

Chinese Representative Speaks at United Nations Economic and Social Council

(NCNA-English Geneva, Jul. 6, 1972)

chinese representative wang jun-sheng, speaking at the plenary meeting of the 53rd session of the united nations economic and social council here this afternoon, reiterated the firm stand of the chinese government and people in support of the just struggles being waged by the peoples of asia, africa and latin america to win and safeguard national independence and state sovereignty, protect national resources, develop national economy and oppose the superpowers' aggression, subversion, control, interference and bullying as well as their economic expansion and plunder. the chinese representative's speech reads as follows:

mr. president,
fellow representatives,

it is a pleasure for the delegation of the people's republic of china to be here to attend the 53rd session of the united nations economic and social council and join you in reviewing the economic and social developments of the world and discussing economic and social problems that call for urgent attention. now the chinese delegation would like to express its views on some questions of concern to all of us.

the elimination of poverty and backwardness of the developing countries is a question often discussed at the united nations economic and social council. we are of the opinion that in order to eliminate poverty and backwardness, it is necessary first of all to find out their root cause.

asia, africa and latin america are endowed with rich natural resources and inhabited by ingenious, courageous and industrious people. but the majority of the countries in these regions have not yet freed themselves from poverty and backwardness. the root cause of this phenomenon, in our opinion, lies in the aggression, control and plunder by colonialism, imperialism and neo-colonialism.

for several hundred years, colonialism and imperialism have ruthlessly oppressed, exploited and trampled upon the people in asia, africa and latin america. since the end of world war ii, the overwhelming majority of the asian and african countries have won independence through valiant struggles. however, the imperialists are reluctant to withdraw from asia, africa and latin america. carrying out expansion and aggression everywhere and suppressing the people's struggles to win and defend national independence in various countries, u.s. imperialism, under the signboard of "economic aid", controls the economic life-lines of other countries, plunders their resources, monopolizes the international market, forces down the prices of raw materials and subjects the developing countries to its exploitation through such means as exchange of unequal value, restrictions and discrimination. moreover, taking advantage of its privileged monetary position, the united states takes self-seeking measures to shift its financial and monetary crisis onto others, causing serious losses to the developing countries. social imperialism, in order to contend with u.s. imperialism for world hegemony and using the disguise of so-called socialism, is stepping up its

expansion, trampling upon the sovereignty of other countries and subjecting other countries to its political control and economic plunder. the facts are clear: it is precisely the imperialists' policies of aggression and plunder that have impaired the sovereignty of the developing countries, damaged their resources, held up the development of their national economy, and plunged them into a state of poverty and backwardness.

where there is aggression there is resistance. the asian, african and latin american countries can no longer tolerate the superpowers riding roughshod over them. in the economic field, they have further strengthened their unity and waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the plunder, exploitation and control by the superpowers. their struggle for protecting their land and marine resources is developing in depth. some countries have adopted various measures to restrict foreign enterprises, up to and including measures nationalizing important imperialist-controlled enterprises and thus regaining control of their own economic life-lines. in the struggle against the imperialists' forcing down the prices of raw materials, the countries exporting petroleum and other raw materials have won new victories in succession. at the third united nations conference on trade and development held not long ago, the developing countries voiced their strong determination to safeguard state sovereignty and develop national economy, expressed their firm resolve to establish international economic and trade relations on the basis of equality and mutual benefit and put forward many reasonable demands. despite the many attempts on the part of the superpowers at obstruction and sabotage, the conference adopted a number of resolutions of positive significance thanks to the efforts of the developing countries. all this has fully demonstrated the tremendous power of the joint struggle of the developing countries. countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution -- this has become an irresistible trend of history. the days when big nations could trample underfoot small ones at will and strong nations could bully weak ones as they pleased are gone forever.

china is a developing country. the chinese people, who suffered long from imperialist oppression and exploitation, have profound sympathy for the people of the developing countries in their miseries and predicament. we resolutely support the people of asia, africa, latin america, oceania and the rest of the world in their struggle to win and safeguard national independence and to oppose aggression, subversion, control, interference and bullying by the superpowers. we resolutely support the people of the developing countries in their struggle to safeguard state sovereignty, protect national resources, develop national economy and oppose the superpowers' economic expansion and plunder. we resolutely support the people of the developing countries in their struggle to develop national culture and science and to oppose the cultural aggression and the monopoly of science and technology by the superpowers. we resolutely support the struggle initiated by latin american countries and peoples to defend their rights over a 200-nautical-mile territorial sea and to protect their national marine resources. we resolutely support the struggle unfolded by the petroleum- and other raw material-exporting countries in asia, africa and latin america to safeguard their national rights and interests and oppose foreign plunder. we resolutely support all the developing countries in their struggle against the imperialists profiteering at the expense of others by shifting their financial and monetary crisis onto others.

mr. president,

fellow representatives,

it is the common aspiration of the people of the developing countries to safeguard national independence and develop national economy. in the absence of political independence, economic independence is out of the question, and the independence of any country is incomplete and insecure without economic independence. many developing countries have scored marked achievements in their steady march on the road of persevering in struggle against imperialism and colonialism and developing their national economy independently. their experiences have shown that the reliable way to develop national economy and shake off poverty and backwardness lies in relying mainly on one's own country's efforts and resources and seeking as a supplement foreign aid that is based on equality and mutual benefit. the charter of algiers and the declaration of lima have rightly pointed out, "the primary responsibility for the economic development of the developing countries rests upon themselves."

self-reliance means this: rely mainly on the strength of each country's own people, give full play to their talents, gradually eliminate the forces and influences of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and exploit all available resources at home systematically and in a planned way; make every effort to accumulate necessary funds for development through internal sources; take effective measures to train the country's own technical and managerial personnel; in a way suited to local conditions, gradually change the "single-product economy" resulting from a long colonial rule, lift the country from dependence upon, and subordination to, imperialism and establish an independent and relatively comprehensive economic system.

in the course of independent national construction on the basis of self-reliance, we will definitely meet with numerous obstacles put up by imperialism and colonialism and face various difficulties. but, so long as we fully trust the people, closely rely on them, strengthen our unity and persevere in the struggle, we can surely surmount every difficulty and win victory.

in this regard, the chinese people have had some experience in the practice of their own revolution and construction. the chinese people suffered a great deal from imperialist aggression and plunder in the past, and the seriousness of china's economic and social problems was rarely seen in the world. under the leadership of the communist party of china headed by chairman mao tsetung, the chinese people waged heroic struggles wave upon wave and eventually overthrew the reactionary rule of imperialism and its lackeys and won the revolution. thereupon, the chinese people became masters of their own country. we have abolished all the privileges enjoyed by the imperialists in china and taken the economic life-lines in our own hands. we have also carried out, systematically and in a guided way, a series of social reforms throughout the country, opening up broad vistas for the development of productive forces. breaking through the tight blockades imposed by imperialism and withstanding terrific pressure from without, and through self-reliance and hard work, we have, according to the priorities and guidelines in developing agriculture, light and heavy industries, gradually changed the "poor and blank" features of china and built our country into a socialist state with initial prosperity. the chinese people, of

course, will not be complacent about what they have achieved. in per capita terms, the level attained by china's productive forces is still very low. china is a comparatively poor developing country. we must learn modestly from the merits of other peoples, overcome our shortcomings and strive unremittingly for our goal.

independence and self-reliance do not mean seclusion and self-sufficiency. self-reliance excludes neither the development of international economic and trade relations on the principles of equality and mutual benefit nor the mutual support and assistance given on the same basis.

as regards the question of aid, we have consistently maintained that the donor country, when providing economic aid in any form must scrupulously respect the sovereignty of the recipient countries, treat them as equals, attach no conditions and ask for no privileges. we are resolutely opposed to the practice of control and plunder under the name of "aid". the purpose of providing aid should be to assist the recipient countries in developing their independent national economies through self-reliance. we are resolutely opposed to those countries which, in the name of "economic aid" or "international division of labour", make the recipient countries develop their economies in a lop-sided way and reduce the economies of the recipient countries to a dependent and subordinate position serving the economies of their own countries. the loans provided in assistance should be of low interest rate or free of any interest. the creditor country should make full allowance for the recipient country's difficulties, extend the time limit for repayment when necessary and never force the repayment of debt. we are firmly opposed to usury and the use of the exacting of repayment as a means of political pressure upon the recipient countries.

aid projects should be determined according to the requirements and possibilities of the recipient countries. every effort should be made to suit the projects to the local conditions and they should be economically justifiable, so that the recipient countries may develop production, increase income and accumulate funds. it should not be permitted that only the interests of the donor country are taken into account by turning the projects in the recipient countries into storehouses or processing mills of raw materials dependent on foreign countries.

equipment and materials provided under aid programmes should be of high quality and at fair and reasonable prices. never should exorbitant profits be sought, nor obsolete equipment and long-stocked materials be foisted on the recipient countries in the name of "aid".

experts and technical personnel dispatched to the recipient countries should earnestly and conscientiously impart their technical know-how to the personnel of the recipient countries; they should not keep their technique a secret from the recipient countries. they should not make any special demands or enjoy any special amenities, still less should they be permitted to engage in activities harmful to the people of the recipient countries.

we are happy to see that fruitful economic and technical cooperation is being conducted among some developing countries in accordance with the principles mentioned above. this cooperation, though rather limited

in scale at present, is a new type of international economic relations based on equality, mutual benefit and mutual support, and is of great significance. as a member of the third world, china wishes to work together with the other developing countries for the advancement of this new type of international economic relations. at the same time, we also wish to develop economic and trade exchanges with various countries of the world on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

the just struggles of the people of all countries support each other. we, the chinese people, are sincerely grateful to the peoples of the world and the friendly countries for their valuable support and assistance to our revolution and construction. china has also, to the best of her ability, provided some aid to the revolutionary people engaged in struggle and to friendly countries; this is our bounden internationalist duty. however, china's economy is still comparatively backward at present, and the support we give to the people of the world is mainly political and moral, while the material aid we can provide is yet scanty. we are determined to change this situation in which our ability falls short of our wish, and, with the advance of china's socialist construction, strive to make greater contributions to mankind.

mr. president,

fellow representatives,

the economic and social council is an important organ of the united nations. in the spirit of the united nations charter, this council should make its contributions to the efforts of the people of the world, and especially the people of the developing countries, to safeguard state sovereignty, develop national economy, oppose foreign oppression and exploitation, and establish international economic relations of cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. the developing countries have an important role to play in the economic and social council. china supports the enlargement of the membership of this council, so that more countries from asia, africa and latin america can participate in its work. the chinese delegation is ready to work in concert with the other delegations to see that the current session yields positive results.

Chinese Alternate Representative Addresses UNECOSOC Economic Committee

(NCNA-English Geneva, Jul. 19, 1972)

the economic committee of unecosoc met here today to discuss the activities and reports of the united nations development programme (undp). chinese alternate representative pu ming pointed out in a speech at the meeting that the purpose of aid provided by the undp should be to help the recipient countries to develop their national economies by maintaining independence and through self-reliance, and the undp should heed the voice of the developing countries and make full allowance for their difficulties.

pu ming said, "within the u.n. system, the undp is a major organization providing the developing countries with multilateral aid. we are of the opinion that the purpose of aid, either bilateral or multilateral, should be to help the recipient countries, by maintaining independence and through self-reliance, to develop their national economies, to free themselves from foreign control, to consolidate national independence and to change the state of poverty and backwardness resulting from long years of colonial rule."

he stated, "since the founding of the people's republic of china, we have established relations of economic and technical cooperation with a number of friendly countries, providing them with aid within the scope of our capability."

referring to the principles of the chinese government in foreign aid, pu ming said, "china's loans to foreign countries have long been interest-free. if a recipient country finds itself in difficulty to repay a loan when it is due, the repayment period could be extended time and again. we never press the recipient countries for debt-servicing. however, china's economy is still comparatively backward at present and the material aid we can provide is very limited. we must work hard and strive to change gradually this situation in which our ability falls short of our wish."

pu ming pointed out, "we consider that in carrying out its work on multilateral aid, the undp should heed the voice of the developing countries and make full allowance for their difficulties. all the vital issues should be dealt with through consultation among the member states of this organization and other countries concerned on the principle of equality among all countries irrespective of their size."

he said, "in view of the special condition of the least developed among developing countries, we fully agree that special measures should be taken in this regard by providing them with aid on more favourable and softer terms."

pu ming also indicated that the chinese delegation was against the extending of aid, past and present by the undp and other united nations agencies to the south viet nam and lon nol puppet cliques, to the israeli zionists and south korean authorities.

Huang Hua Writes to UN Secretary General, Co-Sponsoring 13-Nation Request

(NCNA-English United Nations, Jul. 20, 1972)

huang hua, permanent representative of the people's republic of china to the united nations, sent a letter to u.n. secretary general kurt waldheim yesterday, expressing the chinese delegation's support for the request of algeria and 12 other countries for the inclusion of the item entitled "creation of favorable conditions to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of korea" as an urgent subject on the agenda of the 27th session of the u.n. general assembly, and informing him of the chinese delegation's decision to become one of the co-sponsors.

huang hua wrote: "upon the instruction of the government of the people's republic of china, the chinese delegation supports the request of algeria, yugoslavia and other countries for the inclusion of the item entitled 'creation of favourable conditions to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of korea' as an urgent subject on the agenda of the 27th session of the united nations general assembly and has decided to join them as a co-sponsor".

huang hua requested that the letter be circulated as a document of the general assembly.

Chinese Representative Speaks at UN Sea-Bed Committee Meeting

(NCNA-English Geneva, Jul. 21, 1972)

chen chih-fang, chinese representative to the united nations sea-bed committee, made a speech on fishery at the meeting of sub-committee two this afternoon.

the chinese representative condemned the superpowers for their wanton plunder of the fishery resources of other countries and pledged firm support to the coastal countries, particularly the developing countries, in their just struggle against the superpowers' plunder of their sea fish resources. chen chih-fang also stated the stand of the chinese government on the draft articles on fishing put forward recently by the government of the soviet union.

chen chih-fang said, "the chinese delegation has studied the statements made by the representatives of various countries at sessions of the sea-bed committee. the representatives of many developing and other small and medium-sized countries have stated the determination to safeguard their state sovereignty and national interests, expressed dissatisfaction with the superpowers and another distant-water fishing power for their current practice of plundering fishery resources everywhere and expressed resolute opposition to the maritime hegemony of the superpowers. the chinese delegation fully supports these just propositions and would like to explain its own position on some of the questions concerning the development of sea fishery."

in the past few years, he recalled, "70-80 percent of the total annual catch of these powers was that made in distant oceans, while the annual catch of some developing countries has been on the decrease year by year. owing to the fact that these distant fishing powers disregard the interests of coastal states and sometimes concentrate their fishing fleets in one area for intensive catches, serious damage has been caused to the fishery resources. for instance, the resources of herring, cod and haddock in the northern atlantic and the northern pacific have drastically decreased, and those of some fishes are almost exhausted.

"sea fish resources are an important component of the natural resources of coastal states. and the shallow sea waters along the coasts are important places for the main sea fishes to spawn, feed and hibernate. at present, more than 80 percent of the world's total catch is made in the

shallow sea waters, which comprise only 7.8 percent of the total sea area on the globe. the domination of the few distant fishing powers over the seas and their reckless plunder of fishery resources in the shallow sea waters of other coastal states have already caused tremendous damage and posed a serious threat to the economic interests and state sovereignty of many coastal states, particularly those in asia, africa and latin america."

chen chih-fang continued, in the face of this grave situation, it is only natural and right for the coastal states to adopt necessary and pertinent measures to protect their fishery resources. the chinese delegation supports the coastal states, and particularly the developing states, in their just struggle to develop their national economy, safeguard state sovereignty and oppose the superpowers' plunder of sea fishery resources. we hold that the coastal states have every right to delimit, according to their geographical conditions and in the light of the needs of their national economic interests, certain economic zones beyond their territorial seas, so as to protect their fishery resources.

"on the question of other countries coming to the sea area adjacent to a coastal state for fishing, we hold that a reasonable solution should be sought through negotiations between the coastal state and the country or countries concerned on the precondition of non-encroachment on the sovereignty of the coastal state. we are deeply convinced that the coastal states are fully capable of protecting and rationally exploiting the fishery resources in their own economic zones. some people assert that fish can perish, hence it would be a waste of resources if no one makes catches, and use this assertion as a theoretical basis for their plunder of fishery resources everywhere. this is done with ulterior motives and is extremely absurd".

the chinese representative said, "the distant fishing powers cannot but admit in words that the coastal states have certain preferential fishing rights beyond the limit of 12 nautical miles, but at the same time they are trying to impose all sorts of restrictions, saying for instance that the preferential fishing rights 'must be consistent with the objective of conservation' and 'should not be misused'. as everyone knows, the great majority of the asian, african and latin american countries have been subjected to bullying and oppression by imperialism over a long period of time, their productive forces have been seriously damaged and to this day their fishing techniques and capabilities still lag far behind those of the distant fishing powers. it is these distant fishing powers that are plundering and damaging the fishery resources in a big way; and it is they which have the responsibility to keep the fish resources from being damaged. so long as these distant fishing powers do not act wantonly in making catches, the fishery resources can be protected. it is they themselves which have brought damage to the fishery resources, yet they now show concern lest the coastal states would abuse the preferential fishing rights and leave the fishery resources unprotected. this is nothing but an attempt to shirk responsibility for their guilt and divert people's attention.

"today, large numbers of asian, african and latin american coastal states and other small and medium-sized countries are direct victims of maritime hegemony. a glaring fact is that fleets of the distant fishing powers are barging against the gates of other countries and wantonly plundering sea fishery resources under the

latter's noses. yet they demand that the seas should be 'open to harvest on a non-discriminatory basis' by their fishermen, as if they were given discriminatory and unfair treatment by others. isn't this confounding right and wrong and trying to mislead the public?

"to dominate the seas and oceans, the two superpowers are contending and colluding with each other at the same time. on the question of delimiting fishing areas or economic zones, they have been working hand in glove. one of the superpowers asserts: 'we do not consider it appropriate to define broad fishing areas or economic zones.' the other says even more bluntly that it will continue its 'opposition to unilateral claims of fisheries jurisdiction beyond the recognized 12-mile fisheries zone....' this fully shows up their wild attempt to realize their proposition of 'maximum high seas and minimum territorial seas', so that they may make use of the so-called 'freedom of the high seas' to push maritime hegemony, encroach upon the sovereignty of other countries and plunder their fishery resources."

on the draft articles on fishing put forward recently by the government of the u.s.s.r., the chinese representative declared, "far from placing restrictions on the distant fishing powers, this draft tries to place restrictions on the catches of coastal states in the areas adjacent to their territorial seas. this is putting the cart before the horse and attempting to create a legal ground for it to plunder the fishery resources of other countries."

"according to the provisions of the soviet draft," he continued, "coastal states can only record the illegal activities of foreign fishing vessels which plunder everywhere the fishery resources of other countries, but have no right to punish them. only the flag states can handle the cases and punish these vessels. this is even more arbitrary and unreasonable. as is known to all, some latin american countries have arrested and fined u.s. fishing vessels which intruded into their territorial seas for illegal fishing, while the u.s. government encourages the piratical acts of these fishing vessels, pays the fines for them and threatens to stop its 'aid' to the countries concerned. who can believe that the u.s. government would handle the cases and punish the pirate fishing vessels on the basis of the records made by the victimized countries?

"what is even more intolerable, the soviet government flagrantly states in its explanation of the above-mentioned draft articles that it would agree to the right of all nations to share the benefits of the exploitation of sea-bed resources under three conditions which are in effect as follows: (1) a unanimous resolution on fishery in conformity with the views of the soviet union must be adopted; (2) the breadth of territorial seas must not exceed 12 nautical miles; and (3) freedom of passage must be guaranteed through those straits which are used for international navigation. assuming the posture of an overlord of the seas, the soviet government here lays down one condition after another to all countries of the world. it would not allow all nations to share the benefits of the sea-bed resources if they should not observe the conditions laid down by it -- as if it were the owner of all the sea-bed resources of the world. this is really the height of impudence exclamation

"here, we deem it necessary to point out: the affairs of the world must be handled by the peoples of all countries together, and no superpower should be allowed to be the overlord. whoever wants to be the world's overlord will certainly meet with ignominious failure.

"at present, the struggle of the developing countries in defence of their sea rights and against the maritime hegemony of the superpowers is rising vigorously. the chinese people have become keenly aware through their long practice of revolutionary struggles that the independence of a country is incomplete without economic independence. opposition to economic plunder and protection of national fishery resources by the developing countries are the inalienable sovereign rights of independent states. china will cooperate with all those countries that uphold justice and make joint efforts for a fair and reasonable solution of the maritime fishing problem," the chinese representative concluded.

UN Security Council Reiterates Demand for Return by Israel of Abducted Personnel

(NCNA-English United Nations, Jul. 21, 1972)

the united nations security council adopted a resolution today reaffirming its resolution 316 and calling for the return without further delay by israel of all syrian and lebanese military and security personnel abducted by the israeli armed forces from lebanese territory.

the resolution, sponsored by guinea, somalia, the sudan, yugoslavia and india, was adopted by 14 votes in favour, with the united states abstaining.

the security council had discussed in two previous sessions, on july 18 and 20, israel's refusal, in defiance of the council resolution 316, to release the syrian and lebanese military and security personnel it abducted from lebanese territory.

speaking at today's and the previous sessions, the representatives of lebanon, syria, somalia, the sudan, yugoslavia, guinea, mauritania, morocco, afghanistan and china all called for the immediate and unconditional release by israel of all the abducted syrian and lebanese personnel.

somali representative abdularahim abdy rarah began by sternly refuting israel's request for consideration of the question not as an unconditional release of the personnel it abducted but as an exchange of prisoners of war. the council was being convened, he declared, solely to consider the situation relating to the implementation of the council resolution 316. the israeli request on which the council members had not been consulted should not be included in the agenda, he stressed.

guinean alternate representative mamadou diop voiced his strong opposition to the inclusion of israel's request on the agenda.

lebanese representative edouard ghorra said that israel's "violation of the sovereignty of a member state of the united nations is inadmissible and incompatible with the united nations charter" and "threatens international peace and security."

the release of these abducted personnel has nothing to do with the question of exchange of prisoners of war, he stated.

syrian representative george tomeh strongly demanded that israel immediately and unconditionally release all the syrian and lebanese personnel it abducted. he thanked somalia and other countries for the resolution they jointly sponsored, and the chinese and other representatives for their speeches upholding justice.

sudanese alternate representative salah ahmed mohamed ibrahim said, "israel has acted in violation of all norms of international law and civilized behaviour and has never respected the charter of the united nations." he urged the council to act firmly in face of israel's contempt and arrogance.

yugoslav representative lazar mojsov said that the new resolution was absolutely a minimum of what was required under the present situation as israel continued to refuse to implement the council's resolution 316. israel should release the abducted personnel without further delay, he said.

mauritanian representative moulaye el hassen said, "the barbaric aggression by israeli armed forces against the sovereignty of lebanon and the abduction of syrian and lebanese personnel are against the principles of the u.n. charter, and have aroused the indignation of the world public."

"it is israel, the aggressor, which has invaded and still occupied the territories of egypt, jordan and syria, intruded into the territory of lebanon, and driven the palestinians out of their homeland," he stressed. "no final solution to the middle east question can be found if the just wishes of the arab people are ignored."

before the draft resolution was put to vote, huang hua, permanent representative of china, made a speech firmly opposing the israeli scheme to confuse release of the abducted personnel with exchange of prisoners of war, and strongly supporting the draft resolution of the representatives of guinea and other countries.

he said: "on june 26, the security council adopted a resolution, condemning israel for its aggression against lebanon and demanding the release in the shortest possible time of all syrian and lebanese military and security personnel abducted by israeli armed forces on lebanese territory. this resolution has obtained the support of the overwhelming majority of the member states of the security council."

he said: "thereafter, the israeli authorities have thus far refused to implement the above resolution and refused to release the abducted personnel. the facts show that the israeli zionists had no desire at all to implement resolution 316. from the very beginning of the abduction, they have been propagating a so-called 'general exchange of prisoners of war' in an attempt to use

the abducted syrian and lebanese personnel as 'prisoners of war' in exchange for the israeli prisoners of war now in the hands of syria, egypt and other countries. this is a sheer arrogant and baseless demand with ulterior motives."

the chinese representative said: "the israeli troops' invasion of lebanese territory and abduction of syrian and lebanese personnel on june 21 are outright crimes of aggression and acts of piracy. the illegally abducted personnel are not prisoners of war at all."

he said: "in using the abducted personnel as 'prisoners of war' for exchange, the israeli authorities want the security council to accept their acts of piracy and to recognize them as lawful. the chinese delegation maintains that the security council should uphold principle and categorically reject the arrogant claim of the israeli representative."

he stressed: "the chinese delegation holds that the security council must severely condemn the israeli authorities for their refusal to implement the security council resolution and firmly reject their using abduction as a means for blackmail; the council must ask the israeli authorities to return immediately and unconditionally the abducted syrian and lebanese personnel. should the israeli authorities continue their obdurate refusal to implement the resolution, the security council must consider further and more effective action in accordance with the provisions of the united nations charter."

Chinese Representative Speaks at UN Sea-Bed Committee on Passage Through Straits

(NCNA-English Geneva, Jul. 24, 1972)

shen wei-liang, chinese representative to the united nations sea-bed committee, in a speech at the meeting of the sub-committee two this afternoon, expounded the position of the chinese government on passage through straits.

in his speech the chinese representative expressed resolute opposition to the hegemony of the superpowers trying to partition and control the seas. he exposed the arrogant stands of the two superpowers in advocating free passage through straits within the territorial seas of coastal states in disregard of their sovereignty.

on the right of passage through straits within the territorial seas of coastal states, representative shen wei-liang pointed out, "everybody understands that territorial seas are different from the nigh seas. every state in the world has the right to define the extent of its territorial seas, and that is its sovereign right. even if straits within the territorial seas of coastal states are often used for international navigation, this fact does not change their status of territorial seas into that of the high seas. permitting innocent passage is of course not closing the straits. it merely requires that foreign ships, while passing through the straits, should not impair the peace, good

order and security of the coastal states and should observe their laws and regulations. prior consent should be obtained before foreign warships and military aircraft may pass. we hold that these requirements are entirely justified and reasonable. in advocating 'freedom of transit' and 'freedom of overflight' for foreign ships and planes, whether civilian or military, through straits within the territorial seas of coastal states, the superpowers are seeking to treat territorial seas as the high seas in order to serve their purpose of maritime hegemony."

he continued, "before world war ii, the united states acknowledged that foreign warships had no right of free transit through the territorial seas of other countries. in 1910, the former u.s. secretary of state elihu root stated that foreign warships might not pass without consent into the zone (the territorial waters) because they threatened." but "after world war ii, the united states intensified its expansion to the seas and oceans. it sent out great numbers of warships, nuclear-powered submarines and military planes, and established numerous naval bases all over the world in an attempt to control the seas and oceans. to meet the needs of its policy of expansion and aggression, the united states changed its attitude on the question of the right of passage through territorial seas. at the 1958 geneva conference on the law of the sea the u.s. delegate spoke strongly in favour of the 'innocent passage' of warships through the territorial seas of other countries without the latter's prior consent."

he noted, "on january 20, 1960, while testifying before the u.s. senate committee on foreign relations, the president of the u.s. delegation to the 1958 law of the sea conference said, 'our navy would like to see as narrow a territorial sea as possible in order to preserve the maximum possibility of deployment, transit, and manoeuvrability on and over the high seas, free from the jurisdictional control of individual states.' in a foreign policy report issued in february 1972, the u.s. government asserted in an even more blatant way that 'the united states relies on the seas to meet its global responsibilities. our security, and that of our friends, depends upon freedom of navigation and overflight of the high seas, and on free movement through and over international straits.' in short, the united states wants to treat the territorial seas of other countries as the high seas and demands the right of free transit through straits within the territorial seas of coastal states. it was guided by this thought that the united states drafted the articles on straits it submitted to the sea-bed committee in july 1971."

referring to the attitude of the soviet union on this question in the past, the chinese representative said, "for a long time in the past the soviet union adhered to the principles of innocent passage and prior consent as regards the question of the right of passage through straits within territorial seas. take for instance the corfu channel case dealt with by the international court of justice in 1949. the then soviet judge krylov explicitly pointed out that foreign warships were different from commercial ships or they had no right of passage through the territorial seas of other states. he also held that in the absence of rules prescribed in a special convention, the right to regulate passage through straits belonged to the coastal states.

"during the discussions on the convention on territorial sea and contiguous zone at the 1958 geneva conference on the law of the sea, the soviet delegate nikolaev stated: 'in the exercise of its sovereignty each coastal state has the right to subject the passage of foreign warships in its territorial waters to an application for prior authorization.'

"what is more noteworthy, the soviet government made the following reservation with respect to article 23 (rules applicable to warships) of the 1958 convention on territorial sea and contiguous zone: 'the government of the u.s.s.r. considers that a coastal state has the right to establish procedures for the authorization of the passage of foreign warships through its territorial waters.' up to this day that reservation is still printed in a united nations document of 1972.

"the 1960 regulations for the defence of the state frontier of the soviet union provides: foreign non-military vessels shall enjoy the right of innocent passage through the territorial waters of the u.s.s.r.; foreign warships shall pass through the territorial waters subject to the prior authorization of the government of the u.s.s.r. the 1967 u.s.s.r. rules for the visits by foreign warships in territorial waters and ports of the u.s.s.r. stipulates that visits by foreign warships in territorial waters of the u.s.s.r. shall be subject to the authorization of the government of the u.s.s.r., and that authorization shall be requested not later than thirty days before the date of the proposed visit. it was on the grounds of these rules and regulations that in august 1967 two u.s. coast guard ships were refused passage through the vilkitsky straits that are within the soviet territorial waters."

representative shen wei-liang said, "however, in his statement on march 24, 1972, the soviet delegate made a 180-degree about-face from the original position of his government by trumpeting with all his might for 'freedom of transit' through straits. he said that freedom of transit through straits is 'the principle generally recognized in international law and international practice, and that, without freedom of transit through the straits that were not regulated by an international convention, 'the realization of freedom of the high seas is practically impossible.' in line with these assertions, one may ask whether the soviet government is ready to open straits within soviet territorial waters to all other countries and allow warships of all countries freedom of transit. the answer is 'no', for the soviet delegate added that 'the extention of territorial waters to 12 nautical miles should not of itself lead to the change of the legal status of a considerable number of international straits.' it transpires that the soviet delegation stands for the maintenance of the status quo. in other words, straits of the soviet union, which were declared closed to free transit by the soviet government on the basis of its 12-mile territorial waters limit, will remain closed to free transit. but if other states claim jurisdiction over straits on the strength of the 12-mile territorial waters limit, that was impermissible, for it would be regarded as changing the status quo, violating the 'principle generally recognized in international law and international practice', and undermining 'freedom of the high seas'. this is acting just like the magistrates in an ancient fable, who allow themselves to burn down houses while forbidding the common folk to light lamps. this is in effect to say that you

have no freedom of transit through my straits, but i must have freedom of transit through your straits. this is utterly absurd, and nothing but hegemonic behaviour."

he said, "it is ironical that at the 1958 geneva law of the sea conference the soviet union opposed the u.s. stand for 'the passage of warships in territorial waters as a matter of right'. quoting the u.s. delegate as having recognized at the 1930 hague international law codification conference that the passage of warships in territorial waters was only a 'gesture of international courtesy' and not a right, the soviet delegate tunkin pointed out then the change of attitude on the part of the united states. but in 1972, it is the turn of the soviet union to make a similar change by following in the foot-steps of the united states. the soviet union, which in 1958 was opposed to such a u.s. stand, now asserts, through its delegation, that the u.s. proposal of july 1971 for the freedom of transit of ships and planes through international straits 'can serve as the basis of articles on straits'. this only shows that the soviet union is following the example of the united states and attempting to become another hegemonic sea power."

shen wei-liang pointed out, "the 56 countries, which constitute a majority in the sea-bed committee, have set forth their position on the question of straits in the list of subjects and issues concerning the law of the sea, which they have jointly put forward. the demand of the two superpowers for freedom of transit through straits within the territorial waters of coastal states is unacceptable because it denies the sovereignty of the coastal states."

the chinese representative emphasized, "we hold that straits within territorial waters, whether or not they are often used for international navigation, should be subjected to regulation by the coastal states concerned. foreign commercial ships may have innocent passage through them but must observe the relevant laws and regulations of the coastal states. foreign warships must obtain prior authorization before they can pass through straits within the territorial waters of coastal states."

in conclusion, he said, "we hold that a fair and reasonable solution to this question should be sought by all countries in accordance with the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression and non-interference in each other's internal affairs, and that the hegemony of the superpowers trying to partition and control the seas must be firmly opposed."

UN ECOSOC Meeting Adopts Resolution on Independence

(NCNA-English Geneva, Jul. 26, 1972)

the coordination committee of the united nations economic and social council at a meeting here today discussed and adopted a resolution on the implementation by the u.n. specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the united nations of "the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples."

salim, tanzanian representative and chairman of the u.n. special committee on decolonization, pointed out in his speech at the meeting that in implementing the said declaration, the u.n. specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the u.n. must implement the following four points:

first, extension of assistance to refugees from colonial territories;

second, extension of assistance to the peoples in africa struggling for their liberation from colonial rule, their national liberation movements and particularly the populations in the liberated areas of the territories concerned;

third, discontinuance of all collaboration with the governments of portugal and south africa, as well as with the illegal regime in southern rhodesia, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the general assembly and the security council; and

fourth, establishing procedures for the participation, where necessary and appropriate, in conferences, seminars and other regional meetings convened by the agencies and other organisations concerned, of representatives of the national liberation movements of the colonial territories in africa -- in appropriate capacity.

chinese alternate representative an tung said in his speech: the chinese government and people have always stood firm behind the colonial peoples in their just struggle for independence and liberation. it is the unshirkable duty of us all to work to eliminate colonialist vestiges and put an end to colonial oppression and exploitation. we see that some specialised agencies have, more or less, done something in implementing the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples. this is something to be welcomed. however, one cannot fail to see that some other agencies have so far done nothing in this respect and, instead, have maintained close ties with the portuguese colonial authorities and the south african white racist regime. this is most regrettable. we hope that those agencies which have done some job will make greater efforts. as to those which have done nothing, they should give serious consideration to the implementation of the relevant u.n. resolutions and give due assistance to the colonial peoples in one way or another.

the representative of ghana pointed out that so long as colonial rule remains in the world, ghana's independence is incomplete. the racialists in the southern part of africa are still pursuing a policy of racial discrimination, he said. he denounced the world bank and the international monetary fund for refusing to implement the u.n. resolution.

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representatives of some other countries in their speeches demanded that the world bank and other organisations stop immediately their intercourse with the authorities of portugal, rhodesia and south africa.

the meeting adopted by a vote of 24 for and 2 against, and with 11 abstentions, a resolution submitted by barbados, ghana and eleven other countries on the implementation by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the united nations of the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples. china voted for the resolution. the united states voted against.

Chinese Representative to UN Sea-Bed Committee Speaks at Sub-Committee Meeting

(NCNA-English Geneva, Jul. 27, 1972)

hsia pu, chinese representative to the united nations sea-bed committee, made a speech at the meeting of sub-committee one this afternoon. in his speech hsia pu expounded the views of the chinese delegation on an international regime applying to the sea-bed area and its resources beyond the limits of national jurisdiction.

hsia pu pointed out, "we consider it necessary to establish an international regime applying to the sea-bed area and its resources beyond the limits of national jurisdiction. we are ready to exchange views with our fellow representatives in seeking a reasonable solution to this question."

he said that when the "declaration of principles governing the sea-bed and the ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction" was adopted in 1970 by the general assembly of the united nations at its twenty-fifth session, the rightful seat of the people's republic of china in the united nations had not yet been restored to her. therefore, we wish to express our views on a number of questions in the declaration for further study by our fellow representatives.

he said, "since they are beyond national jurisdiction, the international sea-bed area and its resources are, in principle, commonly owned by the people of all the countries of the world. in other words, it is impermissible for maritime hegemonic powers to wilfully seize the area beyond the limits of national jurisdiction and plunder resources in this area. the declaration of principles explicitly stipulates that no state or person shall appropriate by any means any part of the area, exercise sovereignty over it or claim rights with respect to it which are incompatible with the international regime to be established. this is quite indispensable. the colonialists used to commit plunder and aggression by making use of the so-called 'rights of prescription'. in recent years, the superpowers have frequently distorted and misused what they call 'freedoms of the high seas' in order to push hegemony on the sea. this is something that must be firmly opposed.

"the declaration stipulates that in the international sea-bed area, an international regime applying to the area and its resources, including an appropriate international machinery, should be established. we hold that this international regime and machinery must ensure that the area is under rational management, and that they must not be manipulated and monopolized by the superpowers, so that its benefits may be shared by all countries, with the interests and needs of the developing countries, whether land-locked or coastal, taken into particular consideration.

"a number of other provisions of the declaration of principles are designed to ensure peaceful uses of the sea-bed area, protect the marine environment, safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of the coastal states and such other countries as may be affected, authorize the coastal states to take measures to prevent or cope with pollution and other hazards, etc. these provisions are also reasonable."

hsia pu continued, "we hold that the foregoing provisions in the declaration of principles are basically in conformity with the interests of the peoples of all countries. therefore, we agree in principle to establish an international regime governing the international sea-bed area on the basis of these provisions."

he pointed out: there are some provisions in the declaration of principles which are not explicit enough. for example, do the resources to be controlled by the international regime include living resources? we think that it is appropriate to include living resources in the scope of its control. another controversial question is whether the function of the international regime to be established is confined only to governing the activities of the exploration of the sea-bed and the exploitation of its resources. the declaration of principles has not made explicit provisions with regard to this question. we are of the view that the function of the international regime should not be confined only to governing the activities of the exploration and exploitation of the sea-bed. it should be pointed out that some representatives are doing their utmost to minimize the governing role of the international regime. but the more minimized the governing role of the international regime, the easier will it be for the superpowers to make use of the so-called "traditional international law" to maintain all their vested rights and interests. if what is to be governed concerning the international sea-bed area is limited to the exploitation of the sea-bed mineral resources, it would not be in the interests of the developing countries and would run counter to the concept of the common heritage of mankind.

he emphasized, "the international sea-bed area should be used exclusively for peaceful purposes, and to ensure their realization, an appropriate and effective international regime should be jointly worked out by all countries. this is entirely necessary. now, some people have proposed to include the question of the prohibition of nuclear tests and the emplacement of nuclear weapons in the sea-bed area into the international regime. in this regard, we wish to state our position. it is well known that now the two superpowers are possessing large quantities of nuclear weapons. they have not only manufactured and stockpiled large quantities of nuclear weapons within their own countries, but have also set up nuclear bases on the territories of other countries.

their warships carrying nuclear weapons are plying the oceans of the world and their airplanes carrying nuclear weapons are flying over the airspace of other countries. under the circumstances, to advocate prohibition of nuclear tests in the international sea-bed area is in effect designed to enable the two superpowers to continue monopolizing nuclear weapons, control other countries and tie the hands of peace-loving countries. this is what we cannot accept."

he expounded the consistent stand of the chinese government for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons. he pointed out, "now, the warships of the superpowers carrying nuclear weapons are docking, plying and navigating the oceans of the world, and are making nuclear threat and nuclear blackmail to the peoples of all countries. under such circumstances, we should first of all prohibit the activities of all the nuclear-powered submarines in the international sea-bed area and in the sea-bed area of other states. it is not enough to merely prohibit the emplacement of nuclear weapons and the carrying out of nuclear tests in the sea-bed area. in particular, the prohibition of nuclear tests in the sea-bed area is of little practical significance. on the contrary, it would create a false sense of security. this is what we cannot agree." he said that the chinese delegation hereby proposes that the related paragraphs of the working paper should be deleted to be replaced by the following sentences: "the activities of all nuclear-powered submarines in the international sea-bed area and in the sea-bed area of other states are prohibited. the emplacement of nuclear weapons and all other weapons in the international sea-bed area and in the sea-bed area of other states is prohibited."

hsia pu stated, "the foregoing is our position with regard to the international regime governing the international sea-bed area, and also serves as an amendment put forward by the chinese delegation to the working paper of the working group of sub-committee one."

Chinese Representative Elucidates at UNECOSOC Meeting Chinese Government Position on Questions of So-Called "Tibetan Refugees" and "Chinese Refugees" in Hongkong and Macau

(NCNA-English Geneva, Jul. 27, 1972)

the 53rd session of unecosoc held its plenary meeting today to discuss the report of the united nations high commissioner for refugees. chinese representative wang jun-sheng made a statement at the meeting on the question of so-called "assistance" continuously extended by the office of the united nations high commissioner for refugees in the past years to so-called "tibetan refugees" and "chinese refugees" in macao. the statement solemnly demands that the office of the u.n. high commissioner for refugees immediately stop such illegal activities on the questions of so-called "tibetan refugees" and "chinese refugees" in hongkong and macao, abolish the organs for these illegal activities, and delete all the related parts from the report.

the statement of wang jun-sheng reads:

"we have taken note of the fact that the office of the united nations high commissioner for refugees has, in the past years, continuously extended so-called 'assistance' to so-called 'tibetan refugees' and 'chinese refugees' in macao. the chinese delegation upon instructions states the position of the chinese government on this question.

"1. tibet is china's territory. matters concerning tibet are china's internal affairs in which no foreign country or international organization has the right to interfere. upon the failure of the serf-owners' rebellion it instigated in china's tibet region in 1959, the indian government brazenly coerced tens of thousands of tibetan inhabitants into going to india and made use of the matter for rabid anti-china activities. this so-called 'question of tibetan refugees' is a result of the indian government's interference in and subversion against china.

"2. both hongkong and macao are china's territories. there has always been interflow of chinese between hongkong-macao and other parts of china. the chinese living in hongkong and macao are by no means 'refugees', and the so-called 'question of chinese refugees' simply does not exist. the so-called 'question of chinese refugees' in hongkong and macao is nothing but an anti-china falsehood concocted by the imperialist-supported chiang kai-shek clique, which has long been repudiated by the chinese people.

"3. in the past few years, at the instigation of the united states, the chiang kai-shek clique and india, the united nations on several occasions discussed and adopted illegal resolutions on the so-called 'question of tibet' and 'question of chinese refugees in hongkong', thus leaving behind most dishonourable records. besides, the office of the u.n. high commissioner for refugees has regarded as 'refugees' the tibetan inhabitants who have gone to india under the coercion of the indian government, regarded as refugees chinese inhabitants of hongkong and macao, carried out activities of 'raising contributions for relief' and set up 'offices' and other agencies for such illegal activities. this is a flagrant violation of the u.n. charter and interference in china's internal affairs. as regards the report submitted by the u.n. high commissioner to the current session of the council, although some amendments to the text have been made, the above-mentioned illegal activities interfering in china's internal affairs still continue up to the present day. this is what the government and people of china absolutely cannot tolerate. the chinese delegation solemnly demands that the office of the u.n. high commissioner for refugees immediately stop such illegal activities on the questions of so-called 'tibetan refugees' and 'chinese refugees' in hongkong and macao, abolish the organs for these illegal activities, and delete all the related parts from the report."

after representative wang jun-sheng's statement, the indian representative advanced a feeble argument against the chinese statement. he asserted hypocritically that india cared for all refugees out of "humanitarianism" no matter from what country they came. he craftily asserted that the "assistance" to "tibetan refugees" could not be regarded as "interference in internal affairs".

wang jun-sheng immediately repudiated the indian representative's calumny. he pointed out that "the indian government has long been harbouring the aggressive ambition to poke its nose into china's tibetan region. it is an indisputable and objective fact that india has been carrying out interference, subversion and expansion in china's territory tibet. after having coerced tibetan inhabitants into going to india, the indian government tried to cover up its interference in china's internal affairs with so-called 'humanitarianism'. this is entirely futile."

according to precedents, the chairman proposed that the high commissioner's report be forwarded to the u.n. general assembly. speaking again, wang jun-sheng demanded that his statement be forwarded to the u.n. general assembly together with the report. the chairman granted his demand.

UN Security Council Adopts Resolution on Rhodesia

(NCNA-English United Nations, Jul. 28, 1972)

the u.n. security council held a meeting today to discuss the rhodesia question. the meeting adopted the draft resolution submitted by guinea, somalia and the sudan which reaffirms the inalienable right of the zimbabwe people to self-determination and independence, and condemns all acts violating the provisions of security council resolutions concerning sanctions against the illegal white racist regime.

the council first heard an introduction to the sanction committee's special report by ranamtalla abdulla, chairman of the sanction committee and permanent representative of the sudan. the sanction committee was set up to implement the provisions of security council resolution 253. the special report contains recommendations and suggestions for tightening sanctions against the illegal white racist regime of rhodesia. r. abdulla said: "the council's resolutions could be meaningful only when they contributed to the aim of self-determination for southern rhodesia." a number of delegations sought to have the u.s. condemned by the council for violating the embargo and have the sanctions extended to south africa and portugal, he said.

during the debate, somali representative abdul rahim abby farah said that sanctions against the illegal rhodesian regime must be preserved and intensified. portugal and south africa had openly refused to implement sanctions against rhodesia, the united nations could not allow them to do so, he noted.

lazar mojsov of yugoslavia also urged that the strictest implementation of sanctions against the illegal racist regime of rhodesia be enforced.

chinese representative huang hua said, "the white racist regime of southern rhodesia is a direct outcome of the british colonialist policy. the chinese government and people have consistently given firm support to the zimbabwe people in their just struggle against colonialist

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rule and racial discrimination and for national independence. in order to support the just struggle of the zimbabwe people, the chinese government has always refrained from having any diplomatic contacts with the white racist regime of southern rhodesia and long ago severed all economic and trade relations with it, direct or indirect. we firmly support the various resolutions adopted by the u.n. general assembly and the security council on sanctions against southern rhodesia and are ready to work together with justice-upholding countries for promoting the implementation of the above resolutions. the chinese government has always been scrupulous in abiding by this just position."

he continued that recently, the assembly of heads of state and government of the organization of african unity adopted at its ninth session a series of important resolutions, condemning the u.s. government for its continued importation of chrome ore from zimbabwe. he said, "the chinese delegation maintains that in accordance with the purposes and principles of the u.n. charter, the security council should support the zimbabwe people's just struggle for national independence. the security council should also sternly condemn the united states for its recent continuous importation of chrome and nickel from southern rhodesia."

huang hua said that the chinese delegation supports the proposals submitted by guinea, somalia and the sudan. he pointed out that the south african authorities and the portuguese colonialist government, with the support of certain major powers, have given support to the white racist regime of rhodesia by various means and have done their utmost to undermine the sanctions against rhodesia. the chinese delegation holds that the sanctions be widened to cover south africa and portugal.

the draft resolution submitted by guinea, somalia and the sudan was put to vote. it was adopted by a vote of 14 in favour with one abstention (the united states). the resolution reaffirms the inalienable right of the zimbabwe people to self-determination and independence, recognizes the legitimacy of their struggle, calls upon all states continuing to have economic and other relations with southern rhodesia's white racist regime to end such relations immediately, demands that all member states should scrupulously carry out their obligations to implement fully the related security council resolutions, and condemns all acts violating the provisions of these resolutions. in addition, the resolution also approves the recommendations and suggestions put forward by the sanction committee.

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UN Economic and Social Council Adopts Resolution on Study of Multinational Corporations

(NCNA-English Geneva, Jul. 28, 1972)

the united nations economic and social council at its plenary session today adopted a resolution submitted by the representative of chile requesting the u.n. secretary-general to consult with governments of various countries to appoint a group to study the role of multinational corporations, their impact on the process of development of the developing countries and their implications in international relations.

the chilean resolution was adopted after heated debates at previous council meetings.

in his speeches on the multinational corporations set up by the monopoly groups of the united states and some other countries, the chilean representative exposed the plots of the u.s. international telephone and telegraph corporation which had tried to subvert the legitimate government of chile, and cited the criminal activities of the united fruit and other u.s. companies which had encroached on the sovereignty of the central american and caribbean countries. he pointed out that it is necessary for the u.n. economic and social council to examine what the supernational or multinational corporations have done. he said: this is a question in relation to the sovereignty of independent countries. these big corporations have controlled the economic arteries of some other countries, engaged in subversive activities or handpicked their agents there. this is a danger to the developing countries, as serious as pollution. he called on the developing countries to unite to cope with the multinational corporations, to defend their state sovereignty and natural resources. he stressed that the united nations economic and social council should not ignore this matter.

in debates, representatives of many countries supported the reasonable stand of the chilean representative. the representative of mexico said that it is necessary to restrict the activities of the multinational corporations, because they have not only reaped huge profits but, their activities have gone far beyond the economic field into the political field of other countries.

the representative of kenya expressed his unreserved support for chile's draft resolution. he pointed out that the multinational corporations have pursued colonialization throughout the world in violation of the national interests of other countries. he said: we must study how to exercise state sovereignty and protect our resources from pillage.

the representative of peru said: the multinational corporations have threatened the state sovereignty of a country where they are, even disturbed the international relations and affected international cooperation. their activities in other countries go unchecked, posing grave danger to the latter's national interests.

observer from argentina cited a host of facts to show how the multinational corporations have violated the sovereignty of other countries, affected the exploitation of their natural resources and disrupted

free trade. she called for self-defence. she said that it is rightful for some countries to nationalize or confiscate such corporations.

representatives of trinidad and tobago pointed out that the multinational corporations ought to be condemned for their penetration into political affairs of other countries.

chang chien-hua, deputy representative of china, expressed the support of the chinese delegation for the draft resolution. he said that chile's rightful desire should be respected, and its reasonable stand should be supported. he stressed that the chinese delegation holds: the international economic and trade relations should be established on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. china supports the reasonable demand of chile and some other developing countries for the examination of the multinational corporations for defending their state sovereignty and developing their national economy, he said.

Huang Hua Strongly Condemns South African Colonial Rule Over Namibia at UN Security Council

(NCNA-English United Nations, Aug. 1, 1972)

huang hua, permanent chinese representative to the u.n. security council, spoke at the security council meeting this morning which discussed the question of namibia and the draft resolution by argentina for continued contacts of the secretary-general with the south african authorities. he sternly condemned the south african authorities' fascist rule over namibia, exposed the crimes of the south african racists' attempt to occupy namibia permanently and reaffirmed that the chinese government and people firmly support the namibian people's struggle for self-determination and independence.

huang hua said, "since the security council meetings in africa last february, the secretary-general has held talks with the south african authorities on the question of namibia. the facts show that instead of abandoning its reactionary stand, the south african racist regime has resisted even more stubbornly the relevant resolutions of the general assembly and the security council, continued its illegal occupation of namibia and intensified its efforts to strengthen its fascist rule over namibia."

he went on, on february 4, the very day when the security council resolution on namibia was adopted, the south african prime minister john vorster wantonly clamoured in the house of assembly that if the secretary-general "wishes to come to south africa to act as mouthpiece for the extremists of the oau and others, and decisions taken in that connection ... i can tell him in advance that he will be wasting his time." huang hua pointed out, "vorster's words are not only arrogant and unreasonable but most pernicious in intention. they are open slander and vilification of the oau and all the countries and peoples that uphold justice".

huang hua went on, "while receiving the secretary-general, the south african authorities have been stepping up their policy of so-called 'bantustan' and undermining the territorial integrity and national unity of namibia. a month or so ago, in accordance with their persistent policy of granting their so-called 'self-determination' and 'independence' to the namibian people as they informed the secretary-general, the south african authorities decided without any hesitation to establish 'self-governments' in ovamboland and damara in pursuance of their 'homeland' policy. the mere mild concern expressed in the secretary-general's report regarding these developments has already evoked a counter-charge from the south african prime minister. the latter told the lie that this is 'simply part of the process by which the peoples concerned are being politically prepared to exercise at the appropriate time their right of self-determination.' what a fine-sounding term, 'the peoples concerned' exclamation to put it bluntly, they are the south african racists and the handful of puppets they have fostered. by 'being politically prepared', he means to usurp the name of the 'peoples' to oppose the achievement of genuine independence and freedom by the namibian people. by 'exercise at the appropriate time their right of self-determination', he means to strangle the namibian people's struggle for independence and self-determination by enforcing the so-called 'homeland' and 'bantustan' policies and employing the colonial tactics of 'divide and rule'.

"to this end, the south african authorities have been pushing their 'homeland' policy and splitting the territorial integrity and national unity of the namibian people on the one hand, and enforcing all kinds of suppressive decrees and the policy of apartheid on the other. a great number of freedom fighters who struggle for the independence of namibia have been executed, imprisoned or exiled. the namibian people have been deprived of all basic democratic rights. shortly after the secretary-general's visit to namibia, some representatives who met the secretary-general at their own risks were unwarrantedly arrested. the acting president of swapo was ordered not to leave the valvis bay and banned from all political activities."

huang hua pointed out, "the perverse acts of the south african racist authorities have evoked the strong indignation of the namibian and other african peoples and strengthened their firm resolve to fight for national independence." he praised the namibian people's heroic struggle for independence and freedom and against the south african colonialists.

huang hua noted, "the ninth summit conference of the oau concluded not long ago also expressed resolute support for powerful solidarity with the namibian people's struggle. the resolution on namibia adopted by the conference condemned the south african white racist regime and the imperialist support to the south african authorities, reaffirmed the all-out support of the oau member states to the namibian people's just struggle for freedom and independence and firmly rejected a 'dialogue' with south africa. these developments vividly show that the namibian people have won increasing sympathy and support in their struggle and that the south african authorities are utterly discredited, hard-pressed and increasingly isolated."

he reaffirmed, "the chinese government and people have always extended deep sympathy and resolute support to the namibian people's just struggle for self-determination and independence. we will unswervingly stand together with the african people and the namibian people and join them in working for the african cause of unity against imperialism and for the namibian people's just cause of national independence. we hold that the correct solution to the question of namibia is: the correct stand of the previous general assembly and security council resolutions on namibia must be upheld, the south african authorities must immediately end their illegal occupation of namibia and withdraw their military and police forces as well as their administration from namibia, so as to let the namibian people achieve their independence free from any foreign interference. in view of the south african authorities' refusal to comply with the relevant resolutions of the united nations, the security council should consider the adoption of more effective measures to give strong support to the namibian people's just struggle for independence and freedom and should not take any measures which might possibly help the south african authorities extricate themselves from their isolation and alleviate the international community's pressure on the south african authorities. the security council should take corresponding measures in consideration of the resolution on namibia adopted by the ninth summit conference of the oau.

the chinese delegation has serious reservations and expresses deep anxiety and apprehension over the prolongation of the secretary-general's mandate and the continuation of the 'dialogue' with the south african authorities. the words and deeds of the south african authorities have already proved that continued dialogue with south africa will be of no help to the namibian people's struggle and the complete settlement of the namibian question."

huang hua stressed, "the current situation in africa is excellent. although the south african racist regime can run wild for a time, in the long run, it is doomed to fail. the 9th summit conference of the oau proclaimed to the whole world that its determination remains: 'the total liberation of the african continent from foreign domination and occupation, and the eradication of colonialism and racial discrimination in all its forms'. we are deeply convinced that this great goal will and can certainly be attained. the namibian people will surely strengthen their unity, persevere in struggle, overcome all the difficulties on the road of advance and open up a victorious future with their own hands."

in conclusion, huang hua stated, "on the basis of the above-stated position, the chinese delegation decides not to take part in the voting on the draft resolution before us."

Chinese Representative Speaks on Preservation of Marine Environment, Prohibition of Nuclear Testing

(NCNA-English Geneva, Aug. 3, 1972)

chinese representative chen chih-fang, speaking at the third sub-committee of the united nations sea-bed committee today and yesterday, supported the stand for coastal states to have the right to exercise jurisdiction and control marine pollution over areas within given limits, which are adjacent to their territorial seas. he further elaborated the views of the chinese government on the prevention and control of marine pollution, and reaffirmed the principled stand of the chinese government with regard to the draft resolution introduced by new zealand and other countries against all nuclear tests.

in his speech yesterday, the chinese representative declared, "more and more sea areas of the world are being increasingly polluted following the development of capitalism into imperialism, and particularly because the superpowers are pursuing policies of plunder, aggression and war and because the monopoly-capitalist groups are blindly seeking high profits in disregard of the safety of the people."

referring to the chinese government's efforts to prevent environmental pollution in a systematic way, he said, "we wish to learn from the successful experience of all countries in this respect and work together with our fellow representatives for the protection and improvement of the global marine environment."

chen chih-fang noted the differences of opinion on the prevention and control of marine pollution. he supported the statements made by many representatives who maintained that coastal states have the right to exercise direct jurisdiction and control over areas within given limits, which are adjacent to their territorial seas, for the purpose of preventing, reducing or eliminating the serious harms of pollution. he condemned the superpowers for their opposition, under various pretexts, to this right of the coastal states.

the chinese representative stated, "we think that coastal states, being the direct victims of marine pollution, have the full right as well as necessity to exercise direct jurisdiction and control over areas within given limits, which are adjacent to their territorial seas, in order to protect the health and security of their people and meet the needs of their economic development. the proposals submitted by representatives of many countries at the sea-bed committee with a view to safeguarding the rights of the coastal states are of positive significance to the prevention of marine pollution. any argument aimed at opposing or weakening such jurisdiction of coastal states is detrimental to the prevention of marine pollution and runs counter to the desire of the peoples of the world to preserve the marine environment and is therefore unacceptable."

the chinese representative refuted the erroneous argument aimed at opposing such jurisdiction of coastal states and emphasized that "at present, some representative figures of those countries which are chiefly responsible for marine pollution have been compelled by domestic and

external pressure to strike a posture of concern for the marine environment. but practice is the sole test of truth. in order to judge whether a country is really concerned for the preservation of the marine environment, one has only to watch whether it respects the rights and interests of other countries and the national and international anti-pollution regulations, and whether it exercises strict control over its internal marine dumping and take effective measures to solve the problem of discharging harmful substances. if a country only professes in words to be concerned with marine pollution but is in fact energetically opposed to the jurisdiction by the coastal states and even dumps large amounts of poison gas and other harmful substances into the ocean or makes the sweeping charge that 'everybody is equally responsible for marine pollution' in an attempt to shift its own responsibility onto others, it is certainly not sincere but hypocritical, or even harbours ulterior motives. the people of the world will certainly see through it all."

chen chih-fang went on to elaborate the stand of the chinese government on the prevention and control of marine pollution. he said, "we have the following views to present: first, the rights of coastal states must be respected. the coastal states have the right to adopt necessary measures in sea areas within given limits, which are adjacent to their territorial seas, to guard their marine environment against pollution from outside, and have the right to demand compensation from states causing damage to their marine environment by pollution.

"second, each state must fulfil its obligation. all states, especially industrially developed states, have the obligation to strengthen control over their internal marine dumping and take effective measures to solve the problem of discharging harmful substances and prevent the pollution of their own sea areas from spreading to and damaging the marine environment of other states or beyond the limits of national jurisdiction.

"third, international regulation should be established. measures of regulation in respect of the marine environment beyond the limits of national jurisdiction should be adopted, such as the establishment of anti-pollution standards for it, the definition of responsibilities of states, the strict prohibition of the use of the sea area as the dumping ground of highly poisonous substances, and the prevention of marine pollution caused by the exploration and exploitation of the international sea-bed area, etc. so as to effectively protect the marine environment of this area."

with regard to new zealand's draft resolution against any nuclear tests on behalf of australia and other countries, chen chih-fang reiterated, in his today's speech, china's consistent principled stand on complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons. he said, "china develops nuclear weapons entirely for the purpose of defence and for breaking the nuclear monopoly of the superpowers and finally to attain the aim of eliminating nuclear weapons and nuclear war. we have consistently stood for complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons and declared on many occasions that at no time and in no circumstances will china be the first to use nuclear weapons. however, the superpowers are not only strongly opposed to any agreement on the complete

prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons, but have to this day still obstinately refused to commit itself not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, in these circumstances, to merely ask for the prohibition of nuclear tests precisely suits the needs of the superpowers and can only tie the hands of the peace-loving countries and people, thus helping to consolidate the nuclear monopoly of the superpowers. this is not in accord with the fundamental interests of the people of all countries."

chen chih-fang said, "it is regrettable that the representative of new zealand, in his statement of august 2, should accuse china, which conducted limited and necessary nuclear tests for the purpose of defence, of 'presenting the most obvious threat to the environment.' it is well known to all that china has conducted very few nuclear tests. moreover, they were carried out over the airspace of the inland in its own territory, taking into account of various factors such as climate, wind directions, etc. and adopting measures to avoid as far as possible bringing nuclear contamination to its own people and people of other countries. therefore, no harm has been caused so far. it is obvious that the accusation made by the representative of new zealand is at variance with the facts."

Huang Hua's Speech at UN Security Council

(NCNA-English United Nations, Aug. 10, 1972)

following is the text of a speech delivered by huang hua, china's permanent representative to the u.n. security council, at the council meeting today on the consideration of "bangla desh"'s application for membership in the united nations:

the chinese delegation firmly opposes the security council's consideration of "bangla desh"'s application for membership in the united nations under the present circumstances. the reason is quite obvious.

1. in the opinion of the chinese delegation, the application of "bangla desh" for membership in the united nations should in no way be considered in deviation from the relevant resolutions adopted by the united nations general assembly and the security council last year. as is known to all, on november 21 last year, the indian government, with the active encouragement and energetic support of the soviet social-imperialists, brazenly launched a large-scale war of aggression against pakistan and seriously undermined the peace on the south asian sub-continent. on december 7 last year, the united nations general assembly, breaking through the numerous obstacles raised by the soviet union and india, adopted resolution 2793 (xxvi) with the overwhelming majority of 104 votes, the operative paragraph 1 of which explicitly "calls upon the governments of india and pakistan to take forthwith all measures for an immediate ceasefire and withdrawal of their armed forces on the territory of the other

to their own side of the india-pakistan borders". subsequently, on december 21, the security council adopted resolution 307 (1971) with the great majority of 13 votes. apart from reiterating the demand for troops withdrawal by the two parties, the resolution in its operative paragraph 3 "calls upon all those concerned to take all measures necessary to preserve human life and for the observance of the geneva conventions of 1949 and to apply in full their provisions as regards the protection of wounded and sick, prisoners of war and civilian population." the geneva convention of 1949 referred to in their connection stipulates in article 118 in explicit terms: "prisoners of war shall be released and repatriated without delay after the cessation of active hostilities."

however, what is the actual state of affairs now? the actual state of affairs is: the indian government has failed to withdraw all its troops to its own territory in accordance with the u.n. resolutions concerning troop withdrawal, and nas been detaining over 90,000 pakistan prisoners of war and civilians. "bangla desh" is even holding out threats for the trial of pakistan prisoners of war. this constitutes a gross violation of the relevant resolutions of the u.n. general assembly and the security council. at the same time, "bangla desh" is insisting on its recognition by pakistan before it can agree to hold negotiations with the latter. this is simply to collude with india in blackmailing pakistan and in continuing to obstruct the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the united nations. this is indeed bullying others too much. we would ask: whether or not resolution 2793 (xxvi) adopted by the u.n. general assembly with 104 votes and the security council resolution 307 (1971) adopted with 13 votes remain valid? obviously before the true implementation of the relevant u.n. resolutions and pending a reasonable settlement of the issues between india and pakistan, and between pakistan and "bangla desh", "bangla desh" is not qualified at all to be admitted into the united nations, and the security council's consideration of "bangla desh"'s application for membership in the united nations is entirely out of the question. otherwise, where will the united nations charter stand? where will the relevant resolutions of the u.n. general assembly and the security council stand? when one refuses to implement the relevant resolutions of the united nations, how can he possibly speak of "accepting the obligations contained in the present charter" and of being "able and willing to carry out these obligations"? this is indeed a sheer hoax and a gross mockery of the united nations.

2. to put it bluntly, in resorting to such unreasonable course of action, the indian government and its behind-the-scenes supporter the soviet social-imperialists are aimed at encouraging the aggressor through the instrumentality of the united nations and continuing to maintain the tension on the south asian sub-continent. a clear evidence is found in the report that after the simla talks between india and pakistan, the indian prime minister mrs. indira gandhi claimed that pending the "final settlement" of the jammu and kashmir dispute, she would not permit the repatriation of pakistan prisoners of war. approval of these acts of theirs would be tantamount to giving aid and abetment to evil-doings. consequently, in defence of the principles of the u.n. charter and in the interests of the entire people of the south asian sub-continent, it is essential to insist on the

following: only when the relevant u.n. resolutions have been truly implemented and only after a reasonable settlement of the issues between india and pakistan and between pakistan and "bangla desh" has been achieved, can the security council consider "bangla desh"'s application for membership in the united nations.

in view of the above reasons, the chinese delegation firmly opposes the security council's consideration of the application of "bangla desh" for membership in the united nations. /

UN Security Council Debates on Consideration of "Bangla Desh"'s Application for UN Membership

(NCNA-English United Nations, Aug. 10, 1972)

the united nations security council held a meeting today to discuss the question of consideration of "bangla desh"'s application for membership in the united nations.

after the council's august president edouard longerstaey announced the agenda of the meeting, chinese representative huang hua began the debate, saying:

"'bangla desh' is now still collaborating with india in continuing to obstruct the implementation of the u.n. resolutions concerning troop withdrawal and the release of prisoners of war. india has not only failed to effect a true withdrawal of its troops, but is colluding with 'bangla desh' in unreasonably detaining more than 90,000 pakistan prisoners of war and civilians over a long period and refusing to release them. 'bangla desh' is even holding out threats for the trial of prisoners of war. all this has directly violated the two u.n. resolutions and the 1949 geneva conventions and is totally incompatible with the purposes and principles of the u.n. charter.

"in these circumstances, the chinese delegation maintains that 'bangla desh' is not qualified at all to be admitted into the united nations."

the chinese representative said that his delegation could in no way agree to the security council considering "bangla desh"'s application for membership in the united nations in the present circumstances.

guinean representative mrs. cisse pointed out that it would be inappropriate to make a hasty decision on the question of "bangla desh"'s application for u.n. membership. she said that as the security council was provided with different information, the council, in order to confirm information on the matter, should send a three-man mission to "bangla desh" to investigate the situation and report to the council.

sudanese representative salah ahmed mohamed ibrahim said that he supported the statement by guinea. he pointed out that the security council should have sufficient information on the implementation of the relevant resolutions adopted by the general assembly and security council on the south asian sub-continent.

british representative colin crowe unjustifiably criticized the proposals of guinea and the sudan as being irrelevant to the consideration of "bangla desh"'s application. when chinese representative huang hua asked him to give his reasons, he quibbled.

seeing the difference of views, edouard longerstaey, president of the security council for this month, asked the council to vote on whether or not the question was to be included in the agenda. chinese representative voted against it and the representatives of guinea, somalia and the sudan did not participate in the voting.

after the vote, somalian representative abdul rahim abby farah said his delegation had not participated in the vote because the question was not a simple one. it would be unfortunate if the council's decision took place in a condition of reservation. guinean representative mrs. cisse expressed regret that her suggestion had not been considered by the council.

viktor l. issraelyan, soviet deputy representative, tried hard to plead for the situation in "bangla desh" and insisted that the council consider the application of "bangla desh".

following the cue of the soviet union, indian deputy representative n. p. jain alleged that a "bangla desh" in the united nations would "contribute to the peace and stability of the area". he did not say a single word about the fact that the indian government has failed to withdraw all its troops to its territory in accordance with the relevant u.n. resolutions and has been detaining over 90,000 pakistan prisoners of war and civilians.

chinese representative huang hua again took the floor. he strongly condemned the indian government, which, he said, with the active encouragement and energetic support of the soviet social-imperialists, brazenly launched a large-scale war of aggression against pakistan and seriously undermined the peace on the south asian sub-continent.

the indian government, huang hua continued, had failed to implement the relevant resolutions, withdraw its troops, and release pakistan prisoners of war and civilians. "this constitutes a gross violation of the relevant resolutions of the u.n. general assembly and the security council," he noted.

huang hua sternly pointed out that in resorting to such unreasonable course of action, "the indian government and its behind-the-scenes supporter the soviet social-imperialists are aimed at encouraging the aggressor through the instrumentality of the united nations and continuing to maintain the tension on the south asian sub-continent." (huang hua's speech to be released separately).

jain of india, being devoid of arguments, tried to dismiss the chinese representative's speech as "fruitless polemics".

the soviet deputy representative issraelyan, finding himself indefensible, turned to slanders. he even shamelessly alleged that the detention of pow's and civilians and the refusal to withdraw troops was a "legacy of the past".

this allegation was immediately refuted again by the chinese representative. huang hua said that the soviet deputy representative was attempting to separate "bangla desh"'s application for membership in the united nations from the implementation of the relevant u.n. resolutions. "this is a wilful distortion of the united nations charter and is completely untenable. we firmly cannot agree to such a distortion," he declared.

huang hua continued that the soviet deputy representative "has described the facts about the current detention of 90,000 and more prisoners of war and civilians and the refusal to withdraw troops as past history as if they did not exist at all. this is entirely confounding black and white and is completely contrary to the facts."

the president of the council declared at the end of the meeting that the question of "bangla desh"'s application for membership in the united nations will be referred to the committee on the admission of new members.

Plunder and Exploitation by Foreign Capital in Africa Condemned at UN Decolonization Committee

(NCNA-English United Nations, Aug. 12, 1972)

ruthless plunder and exploitation by certain countries in african areas still under colonial domination were condemned by representatives of a number of countries at sub-committee 1 of the united nations special committee on decolonization. the sub-committee met on august 4, 8 and 10 to debate on the activities of foreign economic and other interests in these areas.

mrs. joka-bangura of sierra leone, chairman and rapporteur of the sub-committee, said that in the territories of angola, mozambique, namibia and southern rhodesia, certain foreign economic and other interests continued to impede, in an ever-increasing degree, the implementation of the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples.

in these territories, she said, the local people were being oppressed and deprived of their inalienable rights. certain powers were continuing to support the practice of racial discrimination, apartheid and colonialism in total disregard of the resolutions of the u.n. general assembly and special committee on decolonization.

in southern rhodesia, she continued, foreign colonialist economic interests and racist white settlers' interests continued to predominate in the non-agricultural sector of the economy. most of the major companies involved were subsidiaries of britain and south africa. the united states and some western european interests were involved in manufacturing and related enterprises in the

territory. agriculture in southern rhodesia was dominated by racist white settlers and foreign companies.

mrs. joka-bangura further pointed out that in namibia's industries of mining, fishing and stock raising, which were its basic economic fields, ownership and management were almost exclusively non-african.

chinese representative chang yung-kuan cited facts in his speech to show the ruthless plunder and exploitation by certain big powers in colonial territories in africa. "we express utmost indignation and strong condemnation at the criminal acts of destructive plunder and super-economic exploitation by certain big powers," he declared.

chang yung-kuan continued, "with the active aid and abetment of certain big powers, the portuguese colonialist authorities, the southern rhodesian and south african racist regimes are running wild in obstinately pushing their colonialist policy while refusing to comply with the relevant resolutions of the u.n. general assembly and the security council on decolonization. the portuguese colonialists have occupied colonial territories in africa twenty times larger than their own, and have stationed more than a hundred thousand troops there in an attempt to maintain their brutal colonialist rule. they are rabidly plundering various kinds of natural resources and dumping their goods on these areas, which amount to over one fourth of the exports of portugal, thus making huge super-profits. the smith racist regime of southern rhodesia has been frenziedly practising their fascist rule and barbarous policies of racial discrimination, depriving the african people who constitute the overwhelming majority of the population of all their political rights. it is colluding with the south african racist regime and the portuguese colonialist rulers in joint suppression of the national liberation movement of the people of southern africa. the vorster racist regime of south africa has issued some 200 decrees of racial discrimination, subjecting the africans and other coloured people to barbarous political, economic and cultural oppression. under the rule of the white colonialist authorities, south africa presents a ghastly picture of a living hell exclamation"

the chinese representative added, "it is precisely with the support of certain big powers that the portuguese colonialist authorities, the southern rhodesian and south african racist regimes could do whatever they please. in doing so the aim of these big powers is to preserve their tremendous economic interests in these areas." herein lies the fundamental cause for the failure of the earnest implementation of the relevant u.n. resolutions, he pointed out.

"the chinese delegation firmly holds that certain big powers' activities of economic aggression detrimental to the colonial peoples must be stopped and that all acts of plundering the local natural resources and ruthlessly exploiting the colonial peoples must be condemned," the chinese representative concluded.

yugoslav representative aleksandar psoncak spoke against the plunder of minerals and other resources in southern africa by racists in south africa. he also

condemned the portuguese colonialists who allowed only small pieces of land for african families in southern africa. in namibia, some colonialist countries were continuing their investment activities, involving african workers in conditions similar to slavery, he declared.

syrian representative rafic jouejati said that the economic activities of foreign interests were a main factor impeditting the implementation in southern africa of the declaration of decolonization. the projects and contracts signed in angola, mozambique and guinea (bissau) offered a false legality for the colonial system, for the constant looting and merciless exploitation of the territories' natural resources as well as of "no-cost" labour.

jouejati noted that the labour conditions in those territories were inhuman and indecent. there was a connection between the attempts by the colonialists to stop the national liberation movements and the seizure of profits by foreign monopolists, he stated.

Chinese Representative Chen Chih-fang's Speech at Plenary Meeting of Conference of Sea-Bed Committee

(NCNA-English Geneva, Aug. 17, 1972)

chen chih-fang, chinese representative to the conference of the sea-bed committee of the united nations, made a speech at today's plenary session of the conference here, concerning the time, place and more preparations for the conference on the law of the sea. he refuted the trumped-up charges made by the soviet representative against the chinese delegation.

as regards the time and place for the conference on the law of the sea, chen chih-fang said, "thanks to the many positive proposals and reasonable recommendations made by the developing and the small and medium-sized countries in the course of discussion, our session has witnessed certain measure of progress. this is gratifying. but the progress has been slow because the superpowers have adamantly clung to their position of maritime hegemony and placed many obstacles in the way of various questions. obviously, the preparations made so far for the conference on the law of the sea are not adequate. making ample preparations is of great importance if the conference is to achieve fruitful results. delegations of many countries have proposed that there should be two more sessions of the sea-bed committee to complete its preparatory work. we think it to be entirely necessary. some delegations recommended that the precise time for convening the conference should be fixed in the light of the progress of the preparatory work in 1973. we think this is well-grounded.

"chile and austria have extended their warm invitations for the conference on the law of the sea to be held in santiago and vienna. we express our appreciation for their kindness. it is the view held by many countries that the next conference on the law of the sea should be held in a developing country.

we support this reasonable suggestion. some other delegations have suggested that it can be held by stages in different countries. we think that this question may be considered at the same time when the u.n. general assembly meets to decide on the time of the conference to be convened."

concerning the draft resolution put forward by the thirteen states including algeria, brazil, chile and kuwait, chinese representative chen chih-fang said, "the chinese delegation as a co-sponsor of this draft resolution, holds that, pending the establishment of an international regime for the sea-bed and ocean floor beyond national jurisdiction, activities aiming at commercial exploitation of the resources in the area should discontinue. as we know, while we are now working together in formulating draft articles on the international regime governing the area, a number of states have already started the exploitation of the resources in the area in an attempt to create a fait accompli and thereby to reduce our efforts into insignificance. this is obviously incompatible with the wishes of the great majority of states."

"in his statement of august 10, the representative of the soviet union made trumped-up charges against the chinese delegation. he alleged that we 'distorted the facts concerning the soviet union' and draw the committee into 'political problems' and 'tried to make the committee choose another way, which is contributing little towards the success of our work'. these allegations are utterly groundless. the representative of the soviet union was unable to give one example to substantiate on which point we have 'distorted the facts concerning the soviet union'. therefore, such accusations do not merit any refutation on our part.

"everybody knows who has attempted to deny that the resources in the sea-bed and ocean floor beyond national jurisdiction are the common heritage of mankind, and even to oppose the use of such phrases as 'limits of national jurisdiction' and 'international sea-bed area', thus provoking so much uncalled-for debates. everybody knows also who has stubbornly demanded the right of 'free transit' through straits within the territorial sea of the coastal states and has even gone to the length of asserting that 'free transit' through straits by warships can 'contribute to the promotion of international trade' rather than pose a threat to the security of the coastal states. it may be asked: which way are they making the committee choose in its work by such absurdities? anyone can draw his own conclusions from these facts."

Afro-Asian Representatives at UN Decolonization Committee Condemn Military Activities of Colonial Powers

(NCNA-English United Nations, Aug. 18, 1972)

speakers of afro-asian countries denounced certain big powers for their military activities on colonial territories and expressed support for the achievement of genuine national independence free from any foreign interference by oppressed nations under colonial rule at two sessions of sub-committee one of the united nations special committee on decolonization held on august 15 and 17 to debate on the military activities of colonial powers on territories under their administration.

mrs. famah j. joka-bangura of sierra leone in her speech on august 15 condemned the colonial powers for their military activities to impede decolonization. she said that the unjust war in the portuguese colonies must be sternly condemned. she pointed out that certain western powers were supplying war material to the portuguese colonialists. she quoted a working paper of the secretariat as saying that military equipment and supplies used to suppress and threaten the african people in some colonies had come from the united states, britain and other european countries. the south african racist authorities also supported the portuguese colonialists with weapons.

e. weidi n. mwasakafyuka, representative of tanzania, said yesterday that all military activities and arrangements by western colonialists on the african continent served to perpetuate colonialism, racism and apartheid. they were intended to obstruct or hinder the development efforts of neighbouring african states, and they were designed to intimidate african states into withdrawing their support for the liberation movements.

the tanzanian representative said that the portuguese colonialists' suppression of the african people's liberation struggles was supported by the north atlantic treaty organization (nato). it was impossible, he went on, for countries to develop in stability when foreign armies across the border shelled their villages, as in guinea, zambia and his own country. he declared, "we shall defend our countries." the african people "will never stop giving support to the liberation movements".

chinese representative chang yung-kuan in his speech on the question of the military activities of foreign powers on territories under colonial rule, pointed out, "over a long period, some big powers have used their colonial territories for activities of military expansion and aggression. they have stationed their troops, set up air and naval bases and built missile launching sites and other military installations on their colonial territories. their warships and submarines set out from these bases to pose a serious threat to the peace and security of the pacific, the atlantic and indian ocean region. the planes of a certain big power take off from these bases to carry out wanton bombing raids against a peace-loving sovereign state. some big powers support the portuguese colonialists and the southern rhodesian

and south african racist regimes in carrying out colonial wars and continued colonial rule and in committing armed invasion into some independent sovereign african states and carrying out ruthless repression of the african freedom fighters who are fighting for national independence. all these criminal activities are intolerable to the countries which defend the principles of the u.n. charter and the peoples who uphold justice.

"certain big powers obtain the active collaboration of the portuguese colonialists, the southern rodesian and south african racist regimes in their activities of military aggression. the latter, in turn, intensify their colonial rule with the energetic political, economic and military support of certain big powers. the portuguese colonialists have stationed more than a hundred thousand troops in angola, mozambique, and guinea (bissau), and their military expenditure for waging colonial wars has amounted to 40 per cent of the total budget. they have also concluded with the racist regimes in south africa and southern rhodesia secret military agreements for the suppression of local freedom fighters, in an attempt to sustain their colonial rule. the military expenditure of the south african racist regime has also reached the height of dollars 440,000,000. it has purchased the most up-to-date planes and other military equipment from certain big powers to build a so-called 'anti-terror' police force for brutal suppression of the local people. it has stationed large numbers of troops and police in namibia and is frenziedly pursuing the 'bantustan' policy of racial discrimination and 'divide and rule' in an attempt to perpetuate its forcible occupation of namibia. while continuously strengthening its armed force and stepping up its suppression of the african freedom fighters, the southern rhodesian racist regime is carrying out economic sabotage, military provocation and political subversion against zambia, tanzania and other countries.

"it is quite obvious that certain big powers' military activities on colonial territories serve their political purpose, which is to suppress the national liberation movement and menace the national independent countries while preparing for military aggression against those countries so as to preserve their colonial rule and continue to plunder the rich natural resources in those areas.

"the chinese delegation sternly condemns certain big powers for their military activities on colonial territories and firmly maintains that all the military bases on colonial territories must be dismantled. the chinese government and people have always firmly supported the people of various countries in their just struggle to oppose imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and to win and safeguard national independence and consistently held that the oppressed nations under colonial rule should achieve genuine national independence free from any foreign interference."

Huang Hua Explains China's Position on "Bangla Desh"'s Application for UN Membership at Security Council Meeting

(NCNA-English United Nations, Aug. 24, 1972)

huang hua, china's permanent representative to the united nations, made an explanation of the draft resolution of the chinese delegation at the u.n. security council meeting this afternoon which discussed the question of "bangla desh"'s application for membership in the united nations. he stated solemnly that since the two resolutions adopted at the u.n. general assembly and the security council during the conflict on the south asian sub-continent last year have not yet been seriously implemented, if the soviet union, india and other countries should try to press the security council for admission of "bangla desh" into the u.n. in the present circumstances, the chinese delegation, in defence of the resolutions of the general assembly and the security council, the principles of the u.n. charter as well as the interests of the people on the south asian sub-continent, will categorically vote against it.

huang hua pointed out that during the conflict on the south asian sub-continent last year, the 26th session of the u.n. general assembly adopted a resolution on 7 december and the security council adopted a resolution on 21 december. the two resolutions, explicitly demanded that all those concerned must withdraw their troops to their respective territories and to positions on the cease-fire line between india and pakistan in jammu and kashmir and release and repatriate prisoners of war in observance of the geneva conventions. however, up to now the above-mentioned resolutions have not yet been implemented in earnest by the parties concerned, especially with regard to the operative paragraphs 1 and 3 of the security council resolution. he said, "the chinese delegation believes that all the states members of the united nations as well as the council have an unshirkable duty to urge the full implementation of the above-mentioned resolutions at an early date."

huang hua said, "the chinese delegation clearly stated its position at the meetings of the security council and the admission committee: the question of 'bangla desh''s application for membership in the united nations is inseparably linked up with the implementation of the two relevant resolutions adopted by the general assembly and the security council last year." he pointed out that article 4 of the u.n. charter stipulates: "membership in the united nations is open to ... states which accept the obligations contained in the present charter and, in the judgement of the organization, are able and willing to carry out

these obligations." the only conclusion to be drawn from the provisions of article 4 of the charter is that the implementation of the two relevant u.n. resolutions which gave expression to the will of the overwhelming majority of the countries of the world is an important indication of the applicant's ability and willingness to fulfill the obligations contained in the charter. he noted that to separate the question of "bangla desh"'s application from the implementation of the relevant u.n. resolutions is contrary to the letter and spirit of the charter.

huang hua said that the chinese delegation believes that it is of great importance and urgency for the security council to reaffirm and demand the full implementation by those concerned of the general assembly and security council resolutions, "because this will help promote the parties concerned, including 'bangla desh', to take speedy measures for the implementation of the above resolutions and to prove by actual deed that they are truly willing to carry out the charter obligations and not merely uttering empty promises. this will naturally lead to a relaxation of the existing grave tension and confrontation on the south asian sub-continent and conduce to the normalization of the relations between the parties concerned."

huang hua noted that for the above reasons, the chinese delegation proposes the following two operative paragraphs in its draft resolution:

1. decides to postpone consideration of "bangla desh"'s application for membership in the u.n., pending the full implementation of the general assembly and security council resolutions;

2. requests the secretary-general to report to the security council at an early date on the full implementation of the above resolutions by all those concerned.

huang hua said, "it is quite obvious that the purpose of the chinese delegation in submitting this draft resolution is to defend the principles of the u.n. charter and the relevant u.n. resolutions which gave expression to the will of the overwhelming majority of the countries of the world as well as the fundamental interests of the entire people on the south asian sub-continent. this is a very reasonable and just draft resolution. the chinese delegation hopes to obtain the support of various delegations."

in conclusion, huang hua, on behalf of the chinese delegation, stated solemnly once again, "defending the principles of the u.n. charter is an important matter of principle. the chinese delegation definitely cannot compromise on important questions of principle. if the soviet union, india and other countries should

insist on obstructing the passage of the very right and reasonable draft resolution submitted by the chinese delegation and try to press the security council for admission of "bangla desh" into the united nations in the present circumstances, the chinese delegation, in defence of the resolutions of the general assembly and the security council, the principles of the u.n. charter as well as the interests of the people on the south asian sub-continent, will categorically vote against it."

Huang Hua Exposes Soviet Social-Imperialist Attempt to Further Control, Interfere in South Asian Sub-Continent

(NCNA-English United Nations, Aug. 25, 1972)

huang hua, china's permanent representative to the united nations, spoke at the u.n. security council meeting this afternoon which continued to discuss the application of "bangla desh" for membership in the united nations. the full text of huang hua's speech follows:

mr. president,

in defence of the principles of the u.n. charter, the implementation of the relevant u.n. resolutions which gave expression to the will of the overwhelming majority of the countries of the world and the fundamental interests of the entire people on the south asian sub-continent, the chinese delegation has put forward a right and reasonable draft resolution on "bangla desh"'s application for membership in the united nations. however, as a result of the strenuous obstruction and sabotage by the soviet and indian delegations, such a draft resolution which is in full accord with the principles of the u.n. charter could not be adopted in the security council. the chinese delegation cannot but express its utmost regret.

in order to prevent the security council from adopting this entirely just draft resolution of the chinese delegation, so as to drag into the united nations "bangla desh" which has violated the principles of the u.n. charter and the relevant resolutions and is, therefore, not qualified at all to be admitted into the united nations, the soviet and indian delegations have not hesitated to distort the principles of the u.n. charter and its relevant provisions and have tried hard to separate the consideration of "bangla.desh"'s application for membership in the united nations from the implementation of the relevant u.n. resolutions. this runs entirely counter to the principles of the charter and is totally untenable from a legal point of view. this cannot be tolerated in any way.

taking into consideration the specific conditions and situation in which "bangla desh" came into being, it is quite obvious that the question of "bangla desh"'s application for membership in the united nations can in no way be examined in deviation from the resolutions of the general assembly and the security council concerning last year's war of aggression on the south asian sub-continent.

what do the relevant u.n. resolutions say? security council resolution 307 (1971) referred in explicit terms to "all those concerned", which naturally include india, pakistan as well as the authorities of "bangla desh" now applying for membership in the united nations. u.n. general assembly resolution 2793 (xxvi) called upon them to "take forthwith all measures" for withdrawal of their armed forces on the territory of the other. operative paragraph 1 of security council resolution 307 (1971) demanded "the withdrawal of all armed forces to their respective territories as soon as practicable". paragraph 3 called upon "all those concerned" "to observe the geneva conventions of 1949", which stipulated in clear-cut terms: "prisoners of war shall be released and repatriated without delay after the cessation of active hostilities." the former called for "taking forthwith all measures" and "withdrawal as soon as practicable", and the other said "without delay". more than eight months have now elapsed since the adoption of the two resolutions, yet the indian government has not yet withdrawn all its troops to its own territory.

in his speech the indian representative tried to deny the presence of indian troops in "bangla desh". however, as far as we know, indian troops have not been completely withdrawn from there. verbal denial by the indian representative and the "bangla desh" authorities does not count. therefore the chinese delegation is of the opinion that the secretary-general should present a report to the security council on the full implementation of the two resolutions. furthermore, the indian government has up to now detained more than 90,000 pakistan prisoners of war and civilians. one of the pretexts used by the indian government for doing so is that "bangla desh" does not agree to the release and repatriation of these prisoners of war. "bangla desh" even insists on their trial. article 4 of chapter ii of the u.n. charter on "membership" stated in clear-cut terms that applicants for membership in the united nations must not only declare their readiness to "accept the obligations contained in the present charter" but also "in the judgment of the organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations" before they will be qualified to be admitted as a member of the united nations. by what it has done, the indian government has not shown the slightest respect for the principles of the u.n. charter and the relevant u.n. resolutions. how can the "bangla desh" authorities which have shown open contempt for the principles of the u.n. charter and refused to comply

with the relevant resolutions expect the security council to shut their eyes, asserting that they "are able and willing" to carry out the obligations contained in the charter? inability and unwillingness to carry out the obligations contained in the charter are the very proof of a direct contravention of article 4 of the charter and the complete lack of qualification for being admitted into the united nations. is it not an open misinterpretation and mockery of the charter to describe the requirement of the applicant's implementation of the u.n. resolutions directly related to it as adding "extraneous conditions" to article 4 of the charter and as "anti-constitutional"?

the soviet government supported the indian government in launching a war of aggression against pakistan. this in itself constituted a gravest violation of the u.n. charter. yet they are now trying to pin the "anti-constitutional" label on others. they have indeed stopped at nothing in confounding black and white and reversing right and wrong, reaching the height of truculence. one may still recall that on 7 december last year, the general assembly adopted by 104 votes a resolution against the above act of aggression by the soviet union and india. this resolution mentioned in particular in its preambular paragraph 5: "mindful of the provisions of the charter, in particular of article 2, paragraph 4", which stipulated: "all members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the united nations." as everyone is aware, it is precisely the soviet and indian governments that have committed aggression against another country by the use of force as mentioned in this connection. it is again they who are trying to impose "bangla desh" upon the united nations by forced arguments in wilful distortion of the charter. the facts are clear: the "anti-constitutional" label can only be placed on the soviet and indian governments.

if we give a deeper thought to the matter, we will understand that the soviet and indian governments simply harbour ulterior motives in obstinately opposing a postponement of the consideration of "bangla desh"'s application for membership and insisting on dragging "bangla desh" into the united nations before the serious implementation of the relevant u.n. resolutions. are the soviet and indian governments really concerned about the application of "bangla desh" for membership in the united nations? to be frank, what really concerns them is not whether "bangla desh" will be admitted into the united nations, nor the vital interests of the people on the south asian sub-continent who ardently desire peace and development. they are deliberately taking advantage of the consequences of the war of aggression and refuse to withdraw all the indian troops of aggression and are detaining the more than 90,000 prisoners of war and civilians as hostages, for the

purpose of blackmailing pakistan and pressurizing the united nations. indian prime minister mrs. indira gandhi has said that pending the "final settlement" of the jammu and kashmir dispute, she will not permit the repatriation of pakistan prisoners of war. this statement alone reveals their true intention. pakistan president bhutto stated on many occasions and reiterated on 10 august, "we are prepared to meet with mujib rahman and to discuss with them all important issues between us free from any preconditions". but this reasonable proposal on the part of president bhutto was again rejected unreasonably as a result of the obstruction put up by the instigators behind mujib rahman. in trying to force "bangla desh" into the united nations when india in collusion with "bangla desh" is refusing to comply with the relevant u.n. resolutions, the purpose of the soviet and indian governments is to legalize their violation of the u.n. charter, and further to exert pressure on pakistan and seek a chance to expand aggression against pakistan. their act definitely is not aimed at, nor will it ever lead to, a relaxation of tension on the south asian sub-continent or the normalization of the relations between the parties concerned. on the contrary, their aim is, and can only be, to maintain and aggravate the tension on the south asian sub-continent so as to gain profit therefrom.

it is necessary to point out here that in recent years soviet social-imperialism has played and is still playing a most insidious role in the development of the situation on the south asian sub-continent. last august the soviet government concluded with the indian government a so-called treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation, which is in essence an aggressive treaty of military alliance, whereby the indian government has finally and openly stripped off its cloak of "non-alignment". subsequently, the soviet government directly instigated and supported india in launching a war of aggression against pakistan. after the cease-fire, it has worked hard to obstruct a reasonable solution to the relationship between the parties concerned on the south asian sub-continent in an attempt to aggravate their division and antagonism. the sole purpose of soviet social-imperialism in so doing is to utilize the contradictions it has created single-handedly to further control india and "bangla desh" and infiltrate into the regions of the indian ocean and the south asian sub-continent so as to expand its spheres of influence and contend for hegemony. the aggressive design of social-imperialism knows no bounds. today it can bully pakistan at will, and the next day it can use its old trick against other countries of the sub-continent. such talk as devotion to the "normalization" of the situation on the south asian sub-continent and "relations of cooperation" and fostering "a brotherly atmosphere" are sheer hoax. in so obstinately refusing to postpone the consideration and so hastily pressing for a vote by the security council on "bangla desh"'s application and forcing the chinese delegation to vote against it, they are merely using

"bangla desh" as a pawn to take the chestnut out of the fire for them. anyone with a sober mind has seen through their manoeuvre. today they push their "secure boundaries" to the indian ocean and the mediterranean, and the next day they can press further into the pacific and the atlantic. it is known to all what they have done to some of their "allies", and we will not dwell on it here. in recent years, with honey in mouth and dagger in heart, they have committed aggression, subversion, control and interference in the name of support and assistance against a series of the third world countries, including countries in africa and the middle east. is there any lack of evidence in this respect? some of their schemes have already been revealed, and some are being revealed. the acts and deeds of social-imperialism have opened the eyes of the people. if certain people on the south asian sub-continent still have some sense of national confidence, why can't they take the initiative to unite the south asian sub-continent first and to facilitate a reasonable settlement of the relevant issues, and why should they allow themselves to be led by the nose? out of consideration for a genuine relaxation of the situation on the south asian sub-continent and the vital interests of the entire people on the south asian sub-continent, the chinese delegation wishes to speak out the truth here in advance.

in short, the controversial issue before us is an extremely important question of principle. the chinese delegation definitely cannot agree to the security council considering "bangla desh"'s application for membership in the united nations in the present circumstances in contravention of the principles of the u.n. charter and in disregard of the relevant u.n. resolutions which gave expression to the will of the overwhelming majority of countries of the world. all states members have formally declared their support of the u.n. charter. many countries have voted in favour of the relevant u.n. resolutions; whether recognition has been accorded to "bangla desh" or not, first of all the members of the united nations are under the unshirkable obligation to urge the full implementation of these resolutions and to urge india and pakistan, and pakistan and "bangla desh" to reach agreement through consultations on an equal footing for a reasonable settlement of the issues between them, before the application of "bangla desh" can be considered. therefore, the security council should in no way submit to the unreasonable demands of the soviet and indian delegations. if they are to have their way, the security council will repeat its serious mistakes of violating the charter, and that will mean the security council killing its own resolutions with its own hands, thus discrediting the united nations and the security council which will forfeit the trust of the people of the world. since the soviet union and india, clinging to their obdurate course, have now unreasonably opposed the reasonable proposal of the chinese delegation and

pressed for the security council's approval of "bangla desh"'s admission into the united nations, we, as one of the permanent members of the security council and in defence of the principles of the u.n. charter and the interests of the people of the south asian sub-continent and the whole world, will be compelled to fulfil determinedly our sacred duty and vote firmly against the unreasonable demand of the soviet and indian delegations so as to defend the prestige and authority of the united nations and the security council.

in this connection, the chinese delegation deems it necessary to state: we are firmly opposed to the aggressive policies and unreasonable demand of the soviet and indian governments. but we are friendly to the people of these countries and the entire people of the whole south asian sub-continent. no one can destroy such friendly relations, which will certainly grow in the course of our common struggle in the future.

China Votes Against Soviet-Indian Draft Resolution Which Seeks to Thrust "Bangla Desh" into UN

(NCNA-English United Nations, Aug. 25, 1972)

the u.n. security council held a meeting this afternoon to continue debating on the question of "bangla desh"'s application for membership in the united nations. at the meeting, chinese representative huang hua exposed and condemned soviet social-imperialism. the somali, guinean and sudanese representatives stressed that "bangla desh" must immediately implement the security council resolution and release all prisoners of war and civilians. but the soviet and indian representatives obdurately insisted on putting to vote their draft resolution which tries to thrust "bangla desh" immediately into the u.n. in an attempt to impose their will on the u.n. upholding principles, the chinese delegation resolutely voted against the draft resolution of the soviet union, india and other countries, thus frustrating the scheme of the soviet and indian governments.

the meeting began with a heated debate on whether to vote on china's draft resolution and the soviet-indian draft resolution.

somali representative abdularahim abby farah pointed out in his speech that "bangla desh" had to comply with certain provisions of the security council resolution, including a demand for the release of all prisoners of war and detainees. he noted that the "bangla desh" authorities had never said they would release over 90,000 prisoners of war and civilians. he stressed that the authority of the security council was undermined when decisions relating

to peace and security were ignored. farah asked whether any other member state had sought membership in the u.n. while holding 90,000 prisoners of war and civilian internees of a member state contrary to the terms of the u.n. resolution.

on behalf of his delegation and the delegations of guinea and the sudan, farah then proposed an amendment to the draft resolution by the soviet union, india and others. he proposed that recommendation for the admission of "bangla desh" to the u.n. be "subject to the immediate implementation of those provisions of the geneva conventions of 1949 relating to the release and repatriation of prisoners of war and civilian internees as mentioned in the security council resolution 307 (1971)."

guinean representative jeanne cisse stressed that the u.n. resolutions must be carried out so as to bring about a normalization of the situation on the south asian sub-continent. she stated that guinea was against a "hasty decision" and thought that more time should be provided for consultations.

sudanese representative salah ahmed mohamed ibrahim said that he, too, was against a hasty vote.

the president of the security council then put the chinese draft resolution to vote. the result was 3 in favour, 3 against, with 9 abstentions. the resolution was not adopted. speaking after the vote, chinese representative huang hua pointed out that the soviet government in collaboration with the indian government obstructed the reasonable stand for postponing the consideration of "bangla desh"'s application for membership in the united nations, thereby fully revealing their sinister designs to maintain and aggravate tension on the south asian sub-continent so as to fish in troubled waters. he reiterated the principled stand of the chinese delegation (huang hua's speech is to be released in full separately).

the meeting then voted on the somali, guinean and sudanese amendment to the draft resolution by the soviet union, india and others. somalia, guinea, the sudan and china voted for it; the soviet union, india, britain and yugoslavia voted against; seven other countries abstained. the amendment was not adopted.

when the draft resolution by the soviet union, india and others which was strongly opposed by china and a number of other countries was put to vote, the chinese representative voted against it; the representatives of guinea, somalia and the sudan abstained; 11 other countries voted for it. as china voted against it, the draft resolution was vetoed.

after the draft resolution they imposed on the security council and the united nations was vetoed, the soviet and indian representatives in their speeches viciously vilified and attacked china's justified

stand to defend firmly the principles of the u.n. charter, the relevant u.n. resolutions and the interests of the people on the south asian sub-continent and throughout the world.

directing against the unjustified attack by the soviet and indian representatives, chinese representative huang hua again took the floor. he said, "since it took part in the work of the united nations, the chinese delegation has always been very serious and cautious on the use of veto. proceeding from the desire of defending the principles of the u.n. charter, the implementation of the relevant u.n. resolutions which gave expression to the will of the overwhelming majority of the countries of the world as well as the fundamental interests of the entire people on the south asian sub-continent and of facilitating the relaxation of tension on the sub-continent, the chinese delegation maintains, in regard to 'bangla desh''s application for membership in the united nations, that pending the true implementation of the relevant u.n. and security council resolutions and a reasonable settlement of the issue between india and pakistan and between pakistan and 'bangla desh', the security council should not consider the application, i.e. it should postpone its consideration until the above-mentioned resolutions have been fully implemented, so as to create conditions for a reasonable settlement of the issues on the south asian sub-continent. this is a very reasonable and just proposal. however, in total disregard of the u.n. charter and the relevant u.n. resolutions as well as the desire of many delegations for a postponement, the soviet delegation in collaboration with the indian delegation have clung to their obdurate course, pressed hard and tried to force the security council to adopt a decision for admitting 'bangla desh' in the present circumstances. this involves an important question of principle: do they have regard for the purposes and principles of the charter? should the charter obligations be carried out? and should the relevant u.n. resolutions be respected? since china has taken part in the work of the united nations, china must act according to principles. we can never compromise on important questions of principle. based on this principled stand, and after very serious and careful consideration, the chinese delegation has made the firm decision to use veto in defence of the principles of the u.n. charter and the relevant u.n. resolutions."

huang hua emphasized, "it can be seen very clearly from the present debate that the chinese delegation has been compelled to use veto. it is entirely just for the chinese delegation to do so. meanwhile, people can see even more clearly that the soviet union harbours ulterior motives in colluding with india to deliberately create a situation in which to compel the chinese delegation to apply a veto. their purpose in obstructing a reasonable solution to 'bangla desh''s application for membership

in the united nations is to continue to obstruct the implementation of the relevant u.n. resolutions and a reasonable settlement of the issues between india and pakistan and between pakistan and 'bangla desh' as well as the relaxation of tension on the south asian sub-continent. things are very clear: the acts of the soviet social-imperialists have fully revealed their sinister designs to use others as a counter or stake to maintain and aggravate tension on the south asian sub-continent so as to fish in troubled waters for further control of, and interference in, the whole sub-continent. the people throughout the sub-continent will surely come to realize more clearly through these instances: who are their true friends and who are their real foes."

huang hua said, "there exists a profound friendship between the chinese people and the entire people of the south asian sub-continent, which no one on earth can destroy and which will surely continue to grow in the just struggles against their common enemies."

in conclusion, huang hua noted, "the people of the whole world is clearly aware that the chinese people have consistently and firmly supported the just struggles of the oppressed nations and people of the world and firmly opposed imperialist schemes of aggression, interference, control and subversion. this is a fact which cannot be altered by any slanderous remarks of social-imperialism. the soviet social-imperialists have been carrying out aggression, interference, control and subversion against other countries on the south asian sub-continent and other parts of the world. the facts in this respect are too many to be enumerated." "these are iron-clad facts which are clear for all to see and which no amount of fine words can possibly deny."

Puerto Rican People's Right to Self-Determination and Independence Recognized at UN Special Committee on Decolonization

(NCNA-English United Nations, Aug. 29, 1972)

the united nations special committee on decolonization held meetings from august 18 to 28 debating the puerto rican question, and adopted a resolution recognizing the inalienable right of the people of puerto rico to self-determination and independence.

during the debate, representatives from a number of countries requested the inclusion of puerto rico in the list of colonial territories covered by the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples.

in his speech, sevilla-borja of ecuador stated that in accordance with the traditional anti-colonialist policies of ecuador, his delegation supports the inclusion of the question of puerto rico in the agenda of this committee.

chinese representative chang yung-kuan stressed, "many facts have shown that puerto rico is actually a colony of the united states and the puerto rican people's struggle for national independence is a just one which the committee on decolonization should support." "the request by the representative of cuba and the socialist party and other parties of puerto rico for the inclusion of puerto rico in the list of colonial territories covered by the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples as well as in the agenda of the 27th session of the general assembly is also reasonable and the chinese delegation expresses its support," he said.

at the invitation of the special committee meeting, representative of cuba ricardo alarcon quesada said that the united states policy was aimed at destroying puerto rico as a separate entity, and the failure of that policy over 73 years was an encouragement to others throughout the world. he said that puerto rico was bearing the heaviest load of exploitation by american monopolies in latin-america. he noted that the special committee on decolonization should not only add puerto rico to the list of colonial territories covered by the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, but also take measures to ensure that the national identity of the territory be respected and that the provisions of the declaration be applied to puerto rico.

syrian representative rafic jouejati stated that the puerto rican people still have to fight for independence and freedom. he read out a resolution adopted at the foreign ministers conference of non-aligned countries on august 8 this year, calling for speedy united nations consideration of puerto rico. he expressed his support for that call.

iraqi representative al-qaysi said that iraq stands with the struggling peoples of the world for freedom and independence. the government and people of iraq sympathize with the aspirations of the people of puerto rico and their struggle to achieve the true exercise of their right to self-determination and independence. it is the people that should be the master of their own destiny, and not the imperialist-capitalist interests which impede peace and progress, he said.

the iraqi representative presented a draft resolution which points out that the people of puerto rico have the inalienable right to self-determination and independence.

among others, the mali representative said that his delegation supports the iraqi draft resolution. he stressed that the resolution, when adopted, would be a support to the struggling puerto rican people.

the resolution was adopted.

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